

to the rate of interest, no special recommendation is made.

"That," says the report, "will be a matter for future adjustment, when the details of the plan shall be more fully developed. At present our recommendation will be confined generally to the matter of the refunding of the debt for such a period, and at such a rate of interest as shall enable the company, under ordinary circumstances and business conditions, to meet the current interest and a portion of the principal of the debt each year, so that the expiration of the period for which the extension is granted the debt may be wiped out. In this arrangement two plans have been suggested: "First—The continuance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger share of the net earnings than are at present paid into it.

"Second—Periodic payments of a fixed amount into the treasury of the United States, until the debt is liquidated."

The committee does not present any suggestion as to the relief to be afforded the Central Pacific.

LAND GRANTS.

A Minority Report Respecting the Resolution Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Nine members of the Public Land Committee of the House have signed a minority report in opposition to the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Lacey from the same committee respecting the suspension of the approval of the selection of the various lands by land grant railroad companies. The minority oppose the resolution in view of the communications from the Interior Department which show that in other things, that the decision of the question of mineral or no mineral character of the land is not left to the agents of the railroad companies and the chances of making mistakes in that regard are lessened. There have been grants to the different railroad companies approximately 138,000,000 acres of land, and of this there have been about 50,000,000 acres to be adjusted. The minority recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House by land districts how much of the land has been patented to and grant companies since May 25, 1894, and the examination made to determine its character; also that he suspend action on the selections of these companies now pending until the expiration of this Congress unless legislation providing for the classification of the lands within the limits of the grants to the companies is enacted previous to adjournment.

SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

Large Attendance—The Talent Out of Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Two stake races, a handicap and a perfect day drew one of the largest crowds of the season at the Bay District today. It proved to be the most disastrous day the talent has experienced, as not one favorite won, three of them being one of the favorites in the first race, Contribution, a two-five favorite, was left at the post. However, made his reappearance in the Beverwyck steeplechase stake and, notwithstanding the crushing impact of 163 pounds, won in a drive that has been called the two favorite. The Palace Hotel stakes were captured by Gusse, the favorite, Lovell finishing third, Bergen, the famous jockey, who rode Salvador, made his appearance today.

Five and a half furlongs, selling: Quarterstake won, Sir Reginald second, Rear Guard third; time 1:30. Five and a half furlongs: Filtrilla won, Experimenting second, Marmalade third; time 1:19.4.

Palace Hotel stakes, value \$3000, mile and a sixteenth on the mile, Glenad second, Lovell third; time 2:36.5.

Beverwyck stakes, steeplechase, value \$1500, mile and a half: Floodmore won, My Luck second, Woodford third; time 3:48.

Six furlongs, handicap: Robin Hood II won, Quirt second, Howard third; time 1:37.5.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements Being Made to Have One East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Secretary William Kennedy, of the Olympic Club, feels confident that satisfactory arrangements will shortly be made for an Atlantic-Pacific Coast boxing tournament, to take place in some of the large clubs of the East. Being anxious to arrange such a tournament, he decided not to depend entirely on any one Eastern organization. He has written to the New York Athletic Club, and the principal clubs in Chicago, Boston and Denver about the matter, and expects answers to his letters in a few days. In the New York proposition falls through, Kennedy is confident that the Chicago club will accept. A director of that club was in the city last week, and stated that it would be a great scheme. He returned to Chicago, promising to talk the matter over with his colleagues on the board, and to try to influence them to send for the California crack amateurs.

In case the Eastern tournament is arranged for next September, when the weather is good in the East, Frank Smith, the bantam, J. A. McGinley, the lightweight, and Jack Kitchen, the heavyweight, will be selected to go East.

BASEBALL NEWS.

A Confidential Meeting Between Two of the Leaders.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Manager Davis and Maguire Freedman held another conference last night, pertaining to matters of the New York baseball club. The meeting was confidential. Davis will send out contracts to the players at once and does not expect any trouble in securing signatures. He has received a letter from George Van Halten, who is at his California home, asking for particulars about the Southern trip. Van Halten will report in New York but will join the team in the South. The question has not been definitely settled, but the probability is that Van Halten will be selected as the training pitcher.

Fitzsimmons Will Answer.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Jan. 26.—Robert Fitzsimmons, under indictment here for the killing of Con Riondan, has answered to the charge on Monday. Fitzsimmons is now in St. Louis, but will leave for Syracuse tonight.

THINK HE WILL BE CONVICTED.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Jan. 26.—The Onondaga county authorities say they are quite confident of convicting Robert Fitzsimmons, who is under indictment here for the killing of Con Riondan. The arraignment of Fitzsimmons has been set for Monday. It is said the grand jury found an indictment because witnesses testified that Riondan had been drinking heavily during the day and was angry.

The witnesses said they understood Fitzsimmons had considerable trouble with his bearing partner, owing to his drinking habit and that he had declared he would punish Riondan for being drunk.

At the trial, the witnesses testified that Riondan was in the company of Fitzsimmons and that he was drinking heavily during the day and was angry.

The witnesses said they understood Fitzsimmons had considerable trouble with his bearing partner, owing to his drinking habit and that he had declared he would punish Riondan for being drunk.

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SAVED BY ONE VOTE

Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Sustained.

Mills Mercilessly Roasted for His Allegations Against New England Senators.

Right of Way Given to the Bankruptcy Bill—Discussion in the House Over Differentials.

Other Doings.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained in the Senate today, by vote of 24 to 22. The resolution was offered by Mr. Vest, as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, and is as follows:

"Resolved, that while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the struggle to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of non-interference, unless by agreement, in the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, undisturbed and unimpeded by the dictation of the administration of President Cleveland, in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew, Republican, of South Dakota, who voted with the Democrats. By a singular coincidence, this vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie vote, had the vote been strictly along party lines. The action today practically disposes of the Hawaiian question in the Senate, although it is expected to receive attention from the House in the coming week.

A dramatic episode was injected into the early proceedings of the day by a speech by Mr. Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, in which he attacked Mr. Frye, of New Hampshire, in alleging that mercenary motives inspired the New England Senators in their opposition to the Hawaiian question.

Mr. Lodge's attack was particularly severe in its arraignment of Mr. Mills, but peace was restored later in the day by mutual explanations.

An arrangement was reached that the bankruptcy bill should have the right-of-way until disposed of.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate today resumed its proceedings, and was so voluminous relating to the Nicaragua bill, that immediately after the gavel fell, Mr. Kyle (Pop.) of North Dakota secured unanimous consent to dispense with its reading.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska presented a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion in reserving all forms of paper currency in silver as far as is convenient, that a systematic effort is being made to deplete the gold reserve and force an issue of bonds. The resolution was ordered on the calendar.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill, providing for an investigation by the Treasury Department of the destruction of the eggs of game birds on the upper Rocky Mountain region and in Alaska.

Mr. Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, then rose to reply to the remarks of Mr. Mills, intimating that the New England Senators held Hawaiian bonds, and that that was the motive inspiring their interest for the Hawaiian republic.

Mr. Lodge declared that he had been told that the original statement is purported to be based on a letter to a Democratic Senator. Mr. Lodge expressed his indignation at the charge, and said it was an easy thing to produce the letter.

Mr. Frye followed Mr. Lodge and it soon became evident that the New England Senators were deeply incensed. Mr. Frye is one of the bitterest enemies of the Hawaiian question in the Senate, and it is seldom he has shown his mastery of this line of attack so effectively. Mr. Frye read with ironical sarcasm the original statement.

A Democratic Senator had received a letter from Hawaii charging that cheap bonds were being floated in New England and that the money was being used for the benefit of the New England Senators for Hawaii. He paused for a moment before he finished reading the charge. Then turning to the Democratic side, he said:

"If the Senator is not here, I will ask him when he comes to produce that letter. Mr. Frye turned to the New York press and said that he had received a letter from Hawaii charging that cheap bonds were being floated in New England and that the money was being used for the benefit of the New England Senators for Hawaii. He paused for a moment before he finished reading the charge. Then turning to the Democratic side, he said:

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OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

large demand for this fiber, the adapta-

DOORWAY - WT 10., 234 lb.

arrived today. Buyers picked up the few

the core holds him as securely as the

APR 08 1966

THE SAUN-TER

The sun has come out again after the long storm, and how cheery his face looks, and how gloriously he smiles! Every blossom and blade of grass is a nod to him; every drop of water is a shine with its borrowed brightness, and we almost feel as if the world were created anew and baptized with fresh joyousness. Californians always feel at home in the sunshine and never weary of its beams. It is their native element, and when the cloud does come they always wait for the sunshine, knowing it will not be long before it appears. Certainly, that is one of the blessed things about our climate. We know what to look for, and we are rarely disappointed. That is delightful, isn't it?

I have received from a correspondent who signs herself J. K., the following delightful little sketch of an incident of a morning out of doors which I think the readers of this column will enjoy. It is so full of genuine, unadorned human nature as we find it in happy childhood, and as I read it I made me wish we could always be children in our warm-heartedness and trust in human kind. Read it for yourselves and see if you do not feel so too:

He was neither a Willyboy nor a Johnnyboy, but a little bit of humanity as gay as a bird, and as bright as the sunshine tangled in his curls.

He was so brimful of friendliness for the people he knew, that some of it overflowed for the people he didn't know.

He sat on the top step of the porch of his home on Court Circle yesterday morning, and as our horse halted in the shade of a pepper tree in front, he called out in as joyful a tone as was possible with such an impediment to speech as a big chunk of candy in his cheek: "Are you coming to my house?" No, I wanted to wait a few moments there in the shade.

He called back: "But I want you to come in."

My mamma wants you to come in too!" Little Sunbeam had not consulted her, but was just as certain as though he had.

As I was not going to, he ran gayly down the walk and exhibited the bag of candy from which he replenished his cheek at intervals. It was such candy as you and I ate forty years ago, than which none better has ever been made—red and white candy in round sticks and in flat, stamped sticks!

Then he caught sight of a young man on horseback on the other side of the street. "Oh, there's Frank!" he shouted and nearly upset himself in glee. "And there's Laura with a green dress on." The sight of Laura, too, gave him unbounded delight.

I turned to see Laura, but saw no green dress whereby I could identify her, and later suspected that the green dress was a myth. "See—see—see!" he kept shouting, "Laura is green!" I gave him my views about it, as Boots would say, which views were that it was black. "But the inside is green," he insisted. "The inside is blue. These two mistakes plunged him for a moment into deep reflection, then he changed the subject by expanding his chest and saying: "Ain't I sup'pose you're a young humming-bird? feels sometimes that it is getting big, too."

Had he a pocket I inquired. No, and he didn't want one. Fashion had deprived one-half of the civilized world of pockets so long that the next generation will inherit no desire for pockets. Had he a bicycle? No, but he wanted one right now. There was no mistaking, he was a fan of the bicycle. In some directions. Pedestrianism is too slow; feet will soon be required only to stand on or use as cranks.

My escort now arrived, grasped the reins and we were off, but the blithe voice calling "Good-by! good-by!" reached us till we turned a corner and were lost to sight. May such sweet humanity never go out of fashion. Though it glances along the highways of life on wheels or pinions, may it remain one of the everlasting fashions of mankind.

I met a little miss a few days since who was revelling in that glorious paradise of childhood—the world of make-believe. She had donned mamma's hat, and fastened about her shoulders an embroidered table scarf, and came into the room where I sat with the air of a veritable princess. "How do you do, today," she said in a bird-like voice. "I came in to see how you were, but I cannot stop long; I am going up town to find my mother's husband."

The earth is green, and the mud in some of the outlying areas is deep. "I think Dad loves to see little chills make mud pies, don't you, cause He gives us such lots of mud," said a blissfully dirty four-year-old who had strayed away from the watchful maternal eye and who was discovered at length where the mire was deepest and mud adjoined to his heart's content. That sweet faith of his saved him a rebuke, but it was a mournful look that he turned to his store of mud creations as he went with unwilling feet to the dryer details of life within doors, while all the blessed sunshine and the rich, brown mud beckoned him to the beautiful world outside, with its bird-notes and blossoming beauty, and all the green, springing loveliness of nature's resurrection.

How a Mulch Acts.

(A. B. Barrett in New England Farmer.) The value of mulch is only partially appreciated by Americans and there is a wide field for development in using mulches of all kinds. We are not, as yet, not mulches from the prairies and forests, where nature forms her own mulch. The decaying leaves and stems soon form a mass on the surface, which prevents the soil from losing much of its moisture. This leaf mold and accumulation of vegetable matter acts as a protecting covering for the soil, and it will be found around the trees in every forest and around the roots of wild grasses and every meadow. In imitating nature, as she works in the field and forest, we adopted the artificial mulch around our fruit trees, and found that it worked to their advantage. A mulch, besides retaining the moisture in the soil, also secures a more uniform temperature and adds considerable plant food to it. The exact change which takes place in the soil when a covering is placed over the surface is not generally understood. Some chemical change takes place, and the soil is enriched for a time. In some of the gardens of France the benefit derived from shading a portion of the soil is understood and carried out successfully. Tiles cover the strawberry beds with holes made through them here and there for the vines to grow out of. Flower gardens are likewise covered with tiles of cement, leaving no part of the soil exposed except where the plants come through. Expert horticulturists find this method of great advantage. In a less expensive way parchment paper can be used for covering the garden soil. Brown paper dipped in sulphuric acid should be used for this purpose, as it is then made tough and waterproof. In times of drought this mulch acts splendidly. It retains the water, accelerates the growth of the plants and keeps down the weeds. More experiment with mulches will in time make gardening much easier and more profitable. The parchment-paper mulch, however, for small places is the simplest, cheapest and most effectual that has yet been experimented with.

ECONOMY AND REFORM.

PROMISES OF THE STATESMEN AT SACRAMENTO.

Coyote Sculp to be Lifted—The Commissions and the Asylums—Indignant Poor on Deck.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 24, 1895.—(Special Correspondence.) Probably never before in the history of a California Legislature has reform and retrenchment been more honestly contemplated.

On every hand one hears the subject being discussed, and one is led to believe that the legislators are really in earnest. What they will be able to accomplish, however, is another matter, for the reformers will be this year as in the past confronted with strenuous opposition.

A bill repealing the bounty on coyote sculp was the first step in the way of retrenchment. One of the evils, a remedy for which will be proposed, relates to the vast number of useless clerks, which are appointed to serve committees that never meet, or to perform duties that require no performing. For almost every position where one clerk could be used to advantage, a half dozen have been appointed, and there are at present so many gatekeepers on the payroll that as many as a corporal's guard of them could be placed over every gate in the State Capitol. Most of these were appointed for the purpose of conciliating certain factions pending the Senatorial contest. Now that this is over, it is likely that a move will be made to cut the greater part of the supernumeraries.

Bills calling for the abolition of certain commissions, the combining of others and the dropping of redundant functions are in process of preparation, and it is believed that, as there is a general feeling on the part of the legislators that the people of the State demand a curtailment of expenses, it is likely that some of these bills will become laws.

It is probable that among other things the different asylum boards will have to go, and that a law will be passed providing for one non-partisan board, whose duty it will be to govern all of the asylums. Such a board, it is said, will save the State thousands of dollars a year.

A bill is also being prepared under whose provisions the Agricultural and Horticultural commissions will be combined and placed under the charge of the State University. Another bill will provide for the repeal of the law granting aid to counties for the care of aged indigents.

It has been brought very forcibly to the notice of the late board of examiners that the indigent bill formed one of the most serious leaks in State finances, and one that is growing so rapidly that it would, in a few years, amount to millions or more annually. This law provides that any old people's home having not less than ten inmates shall receive \$3.33 per month per inmate for those who cannot afford to pay as much as \$12 a month for their own keeping. In order to get this \$3.33 it has been the custom in numerous cases to accept but \$1.50 from those who are able to pay \$15. In this way they have avoided the law and received the amount of aid allowed by the State, when, in fact, they were not entitled to it. Under the benevolence of the law hundreds of poor relatives of California residents have been brought in from other States and cared for at the expense of this State. There is so much opposition to this law as it stands that it will undoubtedly be wiped out of existence.

In line with this feeling for the necessity for retrenchment, which seems to be growing at a rate which bids fair to eventually dominate the Assembly, is the matter of special appropriations. There are a number of bills now before the Legislature with many more to come. From expressions that one hears on every hand it is certain that many of these will meet with a very cold reception. Those law-makers who came to the Capitol with a pet measure necessitating an appropriation are beginning to feel very blue concerning the prospect.

One of the strongest advocates of reform in the Assembly is a Timothy Guy Phelps of San Mateo. In a discussion on the matter last Thursday he designated the Preston School of Industry as a shining example of extravagance. He claimed that \$2000 had been expended for clothing before the school had a single inmate, that an engineer had been employed at \$50 a month with nothing to do, and that a consulting engineer had been employed to help him do it. He claimed that the wildest extravagance existed throughout the different institutions of the State, and he intended to expose them, if he had to spend his own time and money in doing it. The Preston school was also denounced as a swindle by Cutler of Yuba.

LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES.

Dr. H. Newland, a well-known and successful practitioner of St. Louis, Mo., who came here some months ago for his health, has so improved that he has concluded to remain and enter his profession. He is a leading physician of St. Louis, having practiced there for twenty-six years, during ten years of which time he lectured before one of the leading medical colleges of that place. Altogether he has had thirty-five years' experience in the practice of medicine. He treats diseases of women, and in consultation of obstetrics, exclusively. His office and residence is No. 639 South Spring street.

RATIFIERS CONFIDENCE

And increases the demand for the fine residence lots of the Beaudry estate that F. W. Wood, No. 217 New High street, is selling at such a sacrifice.

WITH a glass of good beer and a lunch a man is made happy, especially if it is the St. Louis A.B.C. Bohemian bottled beer, which is made in the brewery at American Brewing Company. There is nothing that will touch their beer. C. F. A. Last, wholesale dealer.

MRS. C. N. SMITH and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter have had their hair cut and styled in the latest fashion, and are now ready to receive their friends at the new hairdressing and shampooing parlor, first-class manicuring, 25 cents, ladies and gentlemen. Rooms Nos. 133, 134 and 135, Stimson block.

Glenwood Cookstoves. Have you seen them? There are no stoves on the market that approach them. If you want a cooking stove that will give you perfect satisfaction in every respect, get a Glenwood. You will see at a glance a dozen points of superiority if you look at a Glenwood. They are sold by the W. C. Farley Co., Nos. 133 to 165 North Spring street. Call and see them.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS And easiest payments on the market are those of the Beaudry estate. F. W. Wood, No. 217 New High street.

NOW is the time to buy blankets, comforters and down quilts. We are in the midst of our usual clearance sale of these goods, and as we do not carry them in the summer, are willing to make great reductions in price in order to close every pair of blankets, etc., out. Come and see us at the W. C. Farley Co., No. 217 North Spring street.

"JESSE MOORE" whistles are unequalled for purity and quality.



Yale's System to Health and Beauty A Power.

By my Rules and Remedies the plainest woman can become absolutely beautiful—the sickliest woman perfectly healthy. It takes a woman to know a woman.

MME. YALE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY PRICE LIST:

MME. YALE'S FRUITICURA—It cures the many complaints of woman that only woman knows of. Restores the vitality—makes the eyes bright—the step elastic—and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact, its use is the royal road to perfect health and perfect womanhood. Price \$1.	MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION SOAP—It is cleansing, healing, beautifying, fragrant and refreshing. It keeps the complexion perfect. For infants' use it is an indispensable necessity. For a gentleman's shaving soap and after shaving it cannot be equalled. For toilet use it is an absolute every-day requirement. 25 cents.
MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC—(For ladies and gentlemen.) Turns gray hair back to its own natural color without dye. The first and only remedy in the history of chemistry known to cure dandruff and itching scalp. It is a luxury—four hours to one week; creates a luxuriant growth; cures dandruff and all scalp troubles. Price per bottle, 5 for \$5. What is more unsightly than a lady's or gentleman's hair full of little scales, gradually falling on their shoulders?	MME. YALE'S EYE LASH AND EYEBROW GROWER—Makes the lashes grow thick and long, the eyebrows luxuriant and shapely, strengthens and beautifies the eyes. Price \$1.
MME. YALE'S ALMOND CREAM—Refines coarse pores, keeps the skin smooth and lovely. Price \$1.	MME. YALE'S HAND WHITENER—Makes the hands soft, lily-white and beautiful in every way. Price \$1.
MME. YALE'S SKIN FOOD—Removes wrinkles and every trace of age. Price \$1.50 and \$3.	MME. YALE'S GREAT SCOTT—A wonderful remedy for removing and destroying the growth of superfluous hair; takes but five minutes to use; does not hurt the skin or even make the skin red; removes every trace in one application. Price \$1.
MME. YALE'S MOLE AND WART EXTRACTOR—Removes and destroys forever moles and warts. Price \$3.	MME. YALE'S REMEDIES—All won the World's Fair Medal for purity and high-class merit, and are sold by druggists everywhere. There are no substitutes for Yale.
MME. YALE'S LOTION AND OINTMENT—Pimples, blackheads and skin diseases cured with MME. Yale's Special Lotion No. 1 and Special Ointment No. 2. Price \$1 each.	REDINGTON & CO., wholesale druggists, San Francisco, carry full line, and supply the Pacific Coast.
MME. YALE'S RUST FOOD—Guaranteed to develop a beautiful bust and neck. Gives firmness to the flesh and creates a natural condition of plumpness. Price \$1.50 and \$3.	Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State street, Chicago.
MME. YALE'S LA FRECKLEA—AND FRECKLES—La Freckle is known to be the only sure cure for freckles. In from three days to one week after its first application every freckle will disappear. Yale's Freckle becomes as clear as crystal. Price \$1 per bottle.	

DEPOT FOR MME. M. YALE'S Toilet and Face Preparations at H. M. Sale & Son, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 220 SOUTH SPRING ST. Where all are being sold at the lowest wholesale prices. See the cut.

Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale
Hair Tonic..... \$1.00	50c	Eyelash Growers..... 1.00	50c
Hair Cleanser..... 1.00	50c	Complexion special lotion (purple cure)..... 1.00	50c
Fruiticura (for female weakness)..... 1.00	50c	Complexion special ointment (purple cure)..... 1.00	50c
La Freckle (for freckles)..... 1.00	50c	Blood Tonic..... 1.00	50c
Complexion skin Food, small for wrinkles..... 1.00	50c	Hand Whitener..... 1.00	50c
Complexion Skin Food, large for wrinkles..... 1.00	50c	Elizir of Beauty..... 1.00	50c
Small Bust Food..... 1.00	50c	Magical Secret..... 1.00	50c
Large Bust Food..... 1.00	50c	Great Scott (to remove superfluous hair)..... 1.00	50c
Complexion Face Powder, three shades, Pink, White and Brunette..... 1.00	50c	Jack Rose (Liquid Rouge)..... 1.00	50c
Complexion Soap..... 25c	15c	Jack Rose Buds (Lip Tint)..... 1.00	50c
Complexion Bleach..... 25c	15c	Face Enamel (white, pink)..... 1.00	50c
Complexion Cream..... 1.00	50c	Eyebrow Pencils..... 25c	15c
		Fertilizer (for Constipation)..... 1.00	50c

We have surprised the country at the low prices at which we sell DRUGS. How can we do it? Easy. Buying of first hands we are able to retail at wholesale prices. We are still selling best grade 4-quart Fountain Syringes at 75c; 4-quart Water Bottles same price. All warranted.

Lundberg's Perfumes..... 25c oz
Wright's and Palmer's perfumes... 40c oz
Pinaud's 75c oz

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 South Spring St.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Treatment of all Diseases of Both Sexes.

THE EMINENT

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST

C. I. SCHULTZ,

A. M. M. D.

120 N. Main Street,

HELLMAN BLOCK,

WHERE HE CAN

be consulted

free of charge on

all private chronic

diseases of both

sexes. Perfect cures

warranted. No in-

curable cases under-

taken. No injurious

drugs. Catarrh,

throat, lung and

blood diseases

speedily and perma-

nently cured by my

new system of com-

positioned medicated

vapors. Diseases of

the nervous system,

such as self abuse,

seminal weakness, night loss, sexual debility, loss of sexual power, blood disorders and loss of ambition, aversion to society, nervous prostration, etc., leading to softening of the brain and insanity. All curable cases warranted to cure in a very short time, no matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you. Dr. Schultz warrants a cure of every case he undertakes. His wonderful new remedy is the only certain and permanent cure in such diseases.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, kidney and bladder troubles, cystitis, calculi, veruicosis, blood and skin diseases, syphilitic poisons, and all impurities of the blood promptly eradicated.

WOMEN'S DISEASES—Such as prolapsus, antiphlogia, retention, leucorrhea, and all discharges, chronic inflammation and all irregularities, etc., promptly eradicated. Many hundreds of so-called incurable cases cured all over the United States. Scores of testimonials of such diseases, sworn to by a notary public can be seen at my office.

MISS M. A. JORDAN

Has not gone out of business and cordially invites the ladies of Los Angeles and Southern California to favor her with their patronage.

SIEGEL'S

CUT-RATE SALE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS

CONTINUES TO BE THE TALK OF THE TOWN. Is it any wonder PEOPLE ARE TALKING?

Here are SAMPLERS of our CUT PRICES:

Underwear.

Medicott—Angora Wool—Regular price \$2.00 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Medicott—Scotch Wool—Regular price \$2.00 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Glanterbury—Silk Finished Camel's Hair—Always \$2.50 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Natural Wool—Finest Finish—Regular price \$1.50 each—cut to.....	\$1.00
Sanitary Wool—Natural color—Always \$1.00—cut to.....	75c
Other lines Underwear cut the same.	

Hose.

Seamless—Balbriggan—Regular 20c—cut to.....	12c
Full Finished—Balbriggan—Regular 25c—cut to.....	20c
Finest Maco—Silk finished—Always 85c—cut to.....	25c
Best Black—Silk Balbriggan—Always 85c—cut to.....	25c
Natural Wool—Seamless—Regular 25c—now.....	3 pairs 50c
Other lines Hose cut the same.	

Garters.

Boston Garters—Genuine—Always 25c—now.....	20c
Boston Garters—Finest Silk—Always 50c—now.....	35c

Suspenders.

Guyot's—Best and genuine—Always 50c—now.....	35c
French Webs—Latest and best Trimmings—Regular 75c and \$1.00—now.....	50c

White Shirts.

Celebrated Star Shirt—Short bosom—Sold everywhere \$1.50—now.....	\$1.00
Other lines Furnishings cut the same.	

Men's Hats.

We are displaying for this sale the newest, most popular style and the largest variety to choose from.

Derbys and Fedoras.

Sold everywhere at \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Come and see them.

Gloves.

Fine Dogskin—Regular \$1.50—cut to.....	\$1.00
Best Undressed Kid—Regular \$2.00—cut to.....	\$1.25
English Cape—W'ling and driving, always \$2, cut to.....	\$1.50
Reindeer—Genuine, 1st gen-eral use—Regular \$2.....	\$1.50
Other lines cut the same.	

Notice.

We place no limit nor hours to this sale whatever, but we will positively refuse to sell large quantities to any one customer as we have no desire for dealers to take advantage of our sales, as they're gotten up for the public's benefit, and not for dealers.

See our Window Display!

The Latter
Siegel's
Men's Furnisher
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mail Orders promptly attended to AT SAME CUT PRICES.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Treatment of all Diseases of Both Sexes.

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such as self abuse,

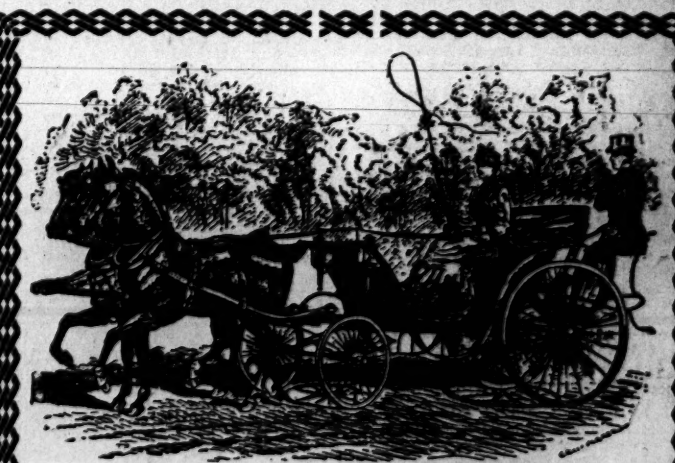
seminal weakness, night loss, sexual debility, loss of sexual power, blood disorders and loss of ambition, aversion to society, nervous prostration, etc., leading to softening of the brain and insanity. All curable cases warranted to cure in a very short time, no matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you. Dr. Schultz warrants a cure of every case he undertakes. His wonderful new remedy is the only certain and permanent cure in such diseases.

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MESSRS. HAWLEY, KING & CO. desire to call the attention of lovers of fine vehicles to their new stock just set up in their branch salesroom, 210-212 N. Main Street. They have a nine-passenger Break, very handsome; a spider and a Victoria trimmed in morocco; rattan phaetons with English canopies—this is the style of thirty years ago coming into vogue again. Two-seat open Phaetons, extra large with reversible rear seats—Broughams, Rockaways, Traps—Surries and Buggies in all the newest

LIFE IN DANGER

Physicians Trying to Prevent the Spread of Consumption.

It is a Contagious Disease that May be Taken by any One Who May Inhale the Deadly Germ—No Treatment Has Yet Been Discovered that Will Kill the Life-destroying Parasite.

Read the report of the secretary of the Board of Health of Redlands, Cal.: REDLANDS, Jan. 22.—The physicians of this city are uniting with the Board of Health in an effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. The mild and dry climate of Redlands has made it a Mecca for consumptives, who in past seasons have sat around hotels and steps of public buildings and expectorated the germs of disease in a manner quite in conflict with proper sanitary regulations. The matter was brought up before the Board of Trustees, who authorized the secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. Wheat, to call a meeting of physicians for consultation. He did so, and a meeting was held two weeks ago, attended by five or six of the leading practitioners of the city.

Nothing definite has yet been done, further than to correspond with boards of health in other cities, to learn what regulations they had adopted in such matters. The secretary of the State Board of Health writes that a pamphlet devoted to this subject is now in preparation by that body, which will be distributed freely as soon as published.

The physicians consider it a difficult matter to regulate, but hold that something can and should be done.

There are not so many invalids here this season as there were last year, but the Board of Health is determined to keep the city in as thorough a sanitary condition as possible; hence the above action.

The above article was published in the Daily Herald of January 24th, and should be a warning to patients treating any place where they may in any way come in contact with consumptive patients. Consumption, the most dangerous of all germ diseases, has become so prevalent that all of the different medical boards of the world are trying to prevent its further spreading. The germ is in the air. It can be inhaled into the system by simple breathing the open air. Its progress is alarming, and the immediate and positive action taken by the various medical boards is proof that great care should be taken with persons coming in contact with patients who have consumption.

IGNORANCE OF A LIE.

Dr. Shores does not treat consumption. Lung troubles in the early stages are treated and cured by this eminent and successful specialist. No any doctor who advertises or says he can cure consumption, either tells a bare-faced lie or is ignorant of the character of the disease.

MUD STUDENTS.

[From an Occasional Contributor.]

"I don't know whether or not the name 'mud students' generally applied to the surplus youth of England who grow and spread out into far countries to learn farming, but it exactly conveys the idea."

It was long ago given to the members of a certain English colony in Central California by the first specimen of the class, and it has stuck like a cockle-burr. "Mud students" they have been ever since the colony was started by one Sullivan, a young Britisher coming out to live with two others in a 10x12 shanty, and "mud students" they will probably remain until the advent of the millennium, or Mr. Bellamy's Utopia, gives everybody the employment he is most fitted for, and thus does away with English "raunching," (pronounced "ronching.")

It was fifteen years ago, when the country was in long clothes, that two young Englishmen camped on a section of dry alkali plain, built a huge barn to accommodate their imported Clydesdales and fancy machinery, a tiny cabin to accommodate themselves, and started in to show the Americans a thing or two about farming.

They both had ample allowances, so they could afford to educate the natives with-out danger of being reduced to actual starvation themselves. One of them did not seem to mind the monotony of life. He was an unimagined pickering sort of young fellow, with tons of British bulldog obstinacy, and a keen eye for the main chance. He really did rustle, invested some tens of thousands in the rough and barest sort of existence, and told to "make his fortune." He didn't make it very rapidly, but he made friends with all the people within a radius of fifty miles. He was a born musician, and when the solitude grew unbearable, and the long evenings seemed endless, he would go to a corner of the barn, where he kept a small harmonium—there was not room for it in the house—and play there in the dark by the hour; soft, mild Indian melodies; snatches from masses and operas; fragments from the old German masters, which sounded strangely enough mingled with the clucking of the horses and the whistling of the wind through the chinks and crannies of the loosely-built barn. By and by there was a new arrival; the first "mud student" sent out to the elder of the two partners to be educated in the mysteries of ranch life. That boy was a handful for any right-minded preceptor to undertake. Young in years, he was a wild, headstrong, hustling off to the wilderness simply because he was unmanageable at home. He caused a genuine sensation when he first landed at the station, which, with the horse and the inevitable saloon, made the nearest town.

He stood about six feet four in his stockings, and was dressed in the latest London style; prominently-checked tweeds, toothpick shoes and white "spats"; and, of course, wore a ridiculously small forehead and cap planted firmly on the back of his head, like a porous plaster or a football.

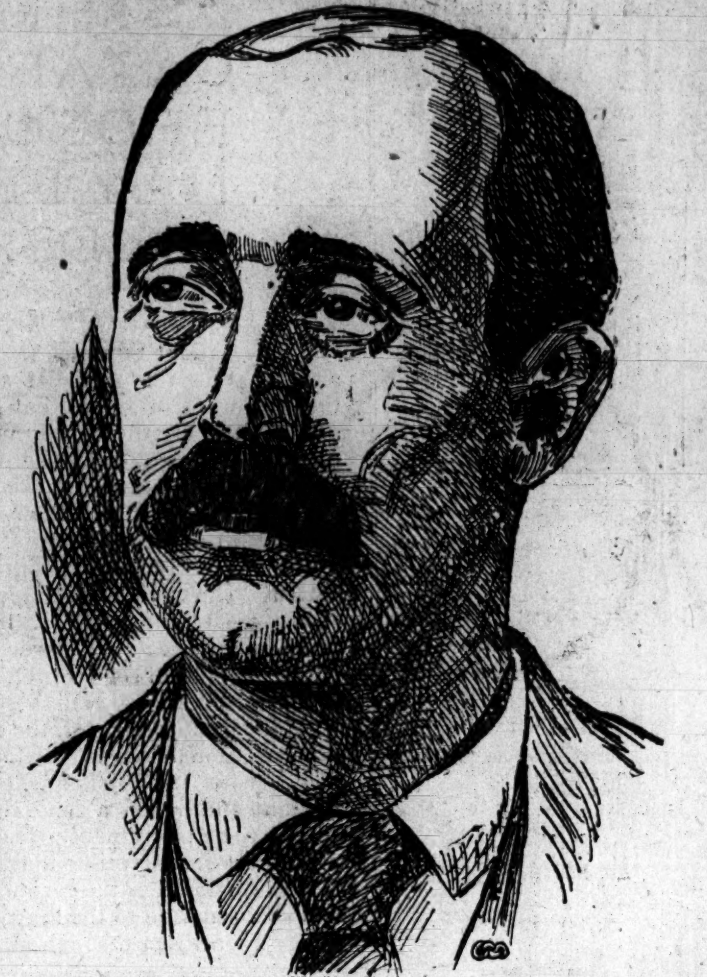
He was built decidedly upon the model of "Bluff King Hal," and rejoiced in the possession of a large, flat, red face; a head shaped like an inverted bowl—only it ran up to a peak at the bump of self-esteem—while the fatness on top was accentuated by the lanky draw hair being parted in the middle and carefully plastered down on either side; small eyes of a

The above article from the Redlands correspondent of the Herald fully proves the increasing danger of the spreading of this most dangerous disease, and great care should be exercised by patients who need treatment from going to people who have the check to say they can cure consumption. It is obtaining money under false pretenses, and the sooner the public appreciate the fact the better it will be.

No treatment has yet been discovered that will cure tuberculosis bacilli, unless it kills the patient likewise. Every treatment has proven a failure, and it yet remains for some one to discover the cure.

PEOPLE AT HOME

Indorse Dr. Shores' treatment. He does not publish statements from people who wholly 3000 miles away, where you



J. E. Boynton, a prominent railroad man, well known and popular with all who know him, readily indorses Dr. Shores' new treatment for catarrh and chronic ailments.

can find out if the treatment has killed them or not. Dr. Shores' indorsements are from people at home, right in your midst. He does not have to resort to lying or deceiving, announcements to get business. His treatment is a success, honest and will cure. It has been proven. What more?

Dr. Shores does not treat incurable diseases. Any case taken by Dr. Shores can be cured. He is honest, reliable and conscientious, and his large practice is proof of his remarkable success. Beware of fakirs!

Dr. Shores does not treat consumption, but he does treat and cure catarrh, lung troubles, bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, and all chronic affections of the liver, kidneys and stomach.

In taking Dr. Shores' treatment you run no chance of coming in contact with the germs of consumption, for Dr.

fetching shade of grisly buttermilk; a huge, flabby mouth, and a nose the natural snubness of which was heightened in effect by the contempt with which this overbearing and creation regarded his new surroundings. He looked so green that one instinctively felt like warning him against ever walking out barefooted upon the damp ground, lest he should sprout; but there was a surprising amount of native wit concealed somewhere in this great lump of flesh.

I confess, it ran mostly in the wrong direction. He established even the denizens of the wild and woolly West by the amount of alcoholic stimulants he could conceal about his person, and very few of the brotherhood of the lanky mustache and audible attire could outwit him at cards; while he evinced a fondness for making love to his neighbor's wife that harrowed up the very soul of his hapless guardian, and induced many lively rows with the "governor" at home.

Then came in the queer "contradiction" of these fellows John Bull. With all the hopeless bluntness of this youth, and his many objectionable qualities, he was, when he chose to be, one of the most cunning men I have ever met. If he could have written as he sometimes talked, he would have made his fortune by his funny descriptions and broad absurdities; while he possessed a fine pen in the caricaturist—he had only chosen to develop it.

It is heartrending to see these English boys recklessly fling aside as of no account, the education which they have received, might bring them fame and fortune, and either plod along like oxen in mere mechanical labor, or else put a fine polish on the prodigal son act, and degenerate into disreputable loafers.

It must be a national characteristic. I have known scores of these young fellows, and to the best account such ability as they may have is only the exception which proves the rule. Believe it or not, but what of their own prospects may be. They are given a liberal allowance. They are sent, of course, to one or the other of the great public schools—that is almost the catch word for them at home, if they do not go to Oxford or Cambridge, they either try for a commission in the army or navy, or strive to enter one of the few professions a gentleman may follow in England. If they fail in these, they are shipped off to India or to the colonies. The overcrowding of candidates for the army and navy, and all the other "possible" pursuits, is so great that the only remedy is to make the examinations so stiff that only exceptionally brilliant men have any chance of passing. The others, poor fellows, are plucked, and sent as emigrants to the colonies or to America to learn to plow. They have been brought up in luxury, with every possible advantage, both social and educational; they are by no means fools, and yet, in many cases, they can only become common laborers, with no very good prospect of ever being anything else.

In the titles it is different. There, hundreds of Englishmen have good positions and fill them well. They affiliate with the people around them, and contrive to have as good a time as they could at home, and to make a much better living—having absorbed some of the ambition and versatility of their American brethren; but in these little country colonies they seem content to squeak slowly along in the same rusty old groove forever and a day. They were, most of them, only schoolboys when they were sent out here. They know nothing of the great world, and the sharp change in their surroundings has produced in only too many cases a corresponding change in character. The old luxury and ease is gone—the old polish goes with it. In England, there are many things a gen-

tleman may not do—chief of all, he may not work. In California he is obliged to work, and that permitted and even enjoyed, he naturally thinks he may fall from grace all around, because "in California one may do anything, you know." So he changes by degrees, until some times it would be hard for the uninitiated observer to tell that he ever was an "English gentleman." Sometimes he has better stuff in him, and then he does branch out and make an attempt to peddle for himself, while he hangs sturdily to the best of his old traditions.

Once knew one of this type to whom I have always wished all kinds of good fortune. Poor lad! He was such a bonnie English boy when I first saw him, blue-eyed, golden-haired, and pink-checked as a girl. He plunged into farming with tremendous energy and enthusiasm, and thought at first that it was great fun to harrow up the very soul of his hapless guardian, and induced many lively rows with the "governor" at home.

Then came in the queer "contradiction" of these fellows John Bull. With all the hopeless bluntness of this youth, and his many objectionable qualities, he was, when he chose to be, one of the most cunning men I have ever met. If he could have written as he sometimes talked, he would have made his fortune by his funny descriptions and broad absurdities; while he possessed a fine pen in the caricaturist—he had only chosen to develop it.

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INTELLIGENT PEOPLE

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUE, HONEST

Specialty Treatment and that of Experimenters Who do not Understand the Treatment of Disease.

J. E. Boynton, a prominent employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is not slow in recommending the efficacy of Dr. Shores' new treatment. For five years he has suffered from catarrh and dyspepsia.

In his own words Mr. Boynton says: "For ten years I have resided in California. For two years I have suffered with CATARRH and DYSPESIA; my HEAD SWAM, and throat was badly diseased from the poisonous effects of catarrh, the mucus dropped from the head to the throat, and my stomach was so disordered that I

COULD NOT WORK

For months at a time, having no strength or ambition to do anything; not alone this, but my eyes were so weak that at times I

COULD NOT SEE

Across the street. In conclusion, I can say, after taking Dr. Shores' treatment, I feel so well I deem it a duty to inform the public of my successful treatment."

Mr. Boynton does not live in Indiana. He resides at No. 919 Buena Vista street, this city, where he can be seen and interviewed. He gives it because he felt it was right for all sufferers to know where they can be permanently cured.

DON'T FORGET THIS.

You have only four days more in which to take advantage of Dr. Shores' \$4 rate for all diseases. Remember, this means that all you have to pay is \$5 for a full month's treatment, until cured, medicines free. This will positively be the last month of the \$5 rate, so if you wait until the last day, and then not get a chance to consult Dr. Shores, you will have to blame yourself, as the public has been given timely warning as to the closing of the low rate.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Come at once. Office open Sunday from 10 to 12. Thursday evening at 8 closes the \$5 rate for all diseases. Are you coming? Come NOW.

PROOF AT HOME.

Your friends and neighbors indorse Dr. Shores' treatment. Don't experiment with people who can't give home proofs of their success.

William Horan, Ninth and Georgia Bell streets.

Miss Nettie Grace, University post-office.

Mrs. M. Hetcher, No. 844 Yale St. Mrs. Knap, No. 602 Aliso street.

J. R. Boynton, No. 919 Buena Vista street.

C. Knap, No. 712 1/2 East First st.

William Wright, Routhan & Gilkey, tailors, city.

D. P. King, No. 219 Bond street.

C. O. Brown, Vernondale, Cal.

M. J. Green, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. M. F. Jones, El Monte, Cal.

This is proof of the wonderful virtue of Dr. Shores' new treatment. Don't experiment with catch-penny imitators. Go where you are sure you will be cured. Dr. Shores is curing every day cases that have been given up as incurable. It only costs \$5 for a full month's treatment.



G. Knap, residence 712 1/2 East First street, cured by Dr. Shores' new lung treatment, after all others had failed.

NEW LUNG TREATMENT.

Severe Coughs, Night Sweats, Diarrhoea, Weak, Emaciated, Broken-down System. Restored by Dr. Shores' New Treatment.

Yes, said Mr. Knap, I have taken all kinds of treatment for my trouble, but none did me any good. In Denver I took some sort of an INHALATION OF GASES that nearly killed me. I

could not get my breath and nearly strangled to death. No one seemed to understand my case until I came to Dr. Shores, and under his care I can say I am a new being.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

I had terrible headache, says Mr. Knap, many noises in the ears, hawking and spitting, clearing of the throat; I was deaf. My eyes were weak and watery; I had no appetite and was fast losing flesh, cough, night sweats and diarrhoea, my heart was weak, and the least little exertion made me blind. I tried all doctors, tried all remedies and all failed. Mr. Knap don't live in Illinois; he

TIME IS FLYING.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Last Days of the Five Dollar Rate—At Eight O'clock Next Thursday Evening the Five Dollar Rate for All Diseases Will Positively Close.

Don't experiment, don't inhale poisonous gases, don't delay, but apply to Dr. Shores at once and be cured.

From the ministers, from the business men, from the doctors and from the sufferers come words of praise to Dr. Shores for his kind offer of \$5 a month and his wonderful success in the treatment of Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Lung Troubles, Kidney and Liver Diseases.

Dr. Shores always exposes the fakirs. He is a friend of suffering humanity; it is his sole purpose and desire to help those who may be suffering, which is proven in his grand offer to treat all diseases until cured and furnish all medicines free.

For two months Dr. Shores has announced this low rate. It has been the means of saving of hundreds of dollars to patients and the restoration of health to thousands. Today the doctor announces that Thursday, January 31, at 8 o'clock, will be the last day of his \$5 rate, and he wishes all who intend to take treatment to come as early as possible, for last month many were turned away; the cause—waiting until the last hour.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.

SPECIALISTS.

Parlors 3, 4, 5, 6, Redick Block

Cor. First and Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIMES OFFICE.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung troubles and all chronic affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Office Hours—9 to 12, mornings; 2 to 5, evenings; 10 to 12, m. Sundays to 10 a. m.

Persons living at a distance send for treatise on Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

The Times' Circle of Readers daily is over

13,000.

THE RECOGNIZED REAL ESTATE MEDIUM IS

THE Los Angeles Daily Times,

ACKNOWLEDGED BY EVERY LEADING REAL-ESTATE BROKER TO BE THE BEST.

Results larger and quicker than thro' any other Los Angeles paper.

SEE REAL-ESTATE COLUMNS AMONG THE "LINERS."

Sunday is the big day.

ONE CENT A WORD EACH TIME FIFTY WORDS, COSTING 60 CENTS, FREQUENTLY BRING A \$1000 OR A \$10,000 SALE.

Tourists' Headquarters.

The arrival of 500 tourists yesterday in this city during meal hours; most of them can be seen at the Royal Bakery Restaurant, 118 South Spring street, opposite the Nadeau Hotel, where meals are served to perfection at prices that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

SPECIAL SALE of portieres at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

Imported Steam and Domestic Coal—Banning Company, COLUMBIAN COAL, 20 HUNTERS DELIVERED, 50 and 60 TEL. 222 South Spring Street.

THE.. Common Sense Treatment for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, COLDS, Etc.

Nixon's new method of compulsory inhalation; for the treatment of consumption, asthma and catarrh, gives a direct application of the medicine to the throat, head and lungs, and destroys the germ of the disease.

If there is any merit in inhaling the atmosphere in this glorious climate of Southern California, there must certainly be merit in inhaling an atmosphere scientifically medicated.

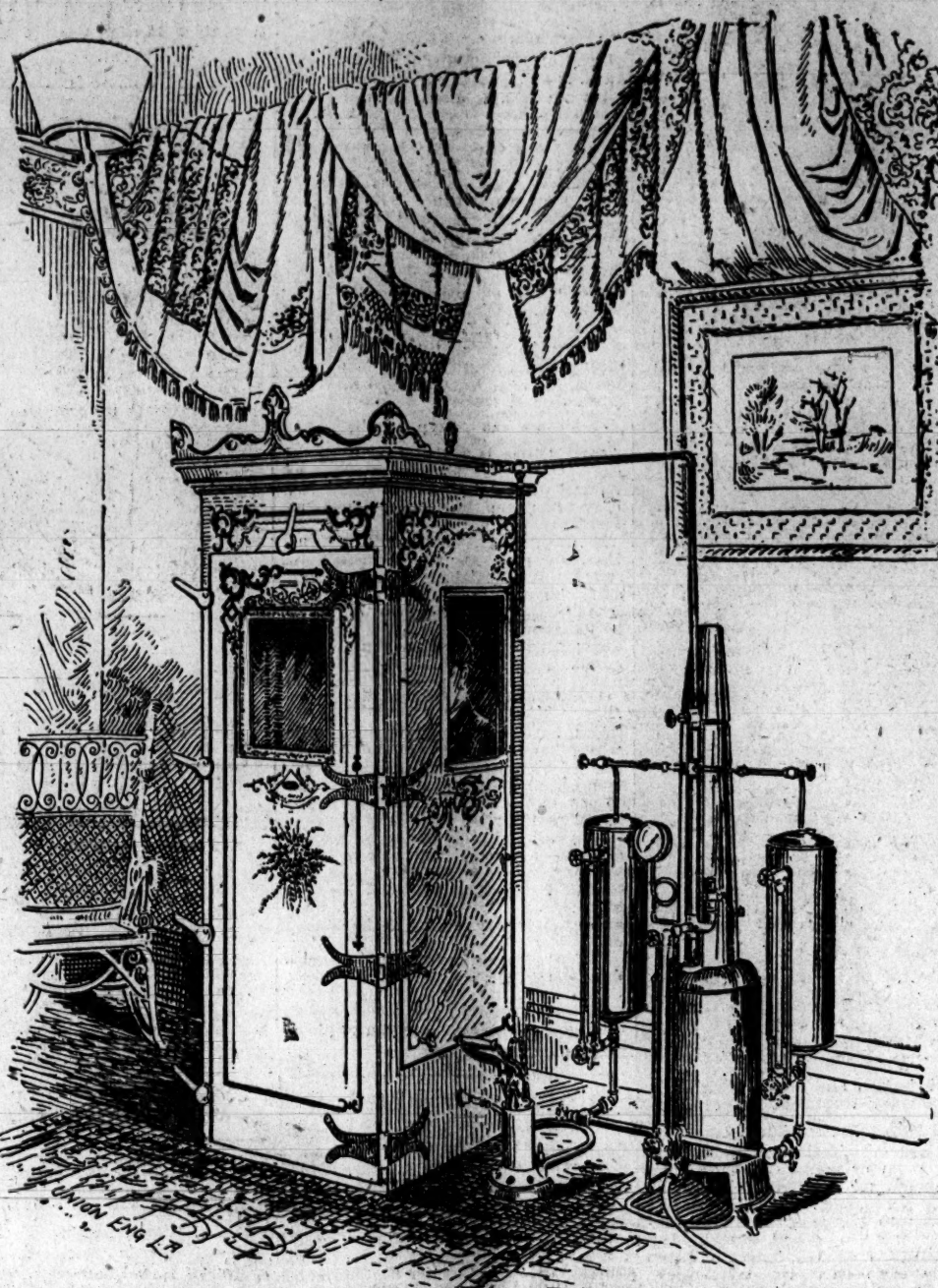
There are positively no disagreeable sensations experienced in taking the Nixon Treatment; the temperature of the cabinet does not exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit, and the patient comes out of the cabinet feeling refreshed and invigorated. It is not necessary to remove the clothing in taking treatment. The treatment takes from five to ten minutes. *Is your nose stopped up? Take our treatment and breathe freely.*

Correspondence solicited.

NIXON DEPURATOR CO.

Rooms 84 and 85, A. H. PRATT, Manager,
BRYSON BUILDING. Los Angeles, Cal.

A Wonderful Invention.



TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

We can Cure You of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, COLDS, Etc.

WE SUBMIT HEREWITH A BRIEF
DESCRIPTION OF OUR TREATMENT.

The patient remains in the cabinet ten minutes and breathes the artificial atmosphere broken up so fine by means of steam that it may enter the smallest air cell, and as the pipes through which it comes are non-conductors of heat, the patient may remain ten minutes without exciting the least perspiration or irritation of the lung. It acts as a healer to the inflamed lung, and the treatment from day to day destroys the bacillus; as is indicated from the report of cases. The patients show signs of improvements from the onset of the treatment. In all the patients treated, the chills, night sweats and fever subside in the latter part of the second or beginning of the third week. The cough becomes loose in the beginning and the expectoration more profuse. Later the cough diminishes and the expectoration in like proportion. The appetite improves, the nervous system is quieted, the patient sleeps well at night and makes a general improvement, which has proven to be permanent. The daily treatments render the system insusceptible to taking cold. The antiseptic inhalation destroys the germs of coryza. The treatment acts as a sedative to the lungs and prevents deleterious effects upon them through atmospheric changes.

Call and be convinced.

NIXON DEPURATOR CO.

Rooms 84 and 85, A. H. PRATT, Manager,
BRYSON BUILDING. Los Angeles, Cal.

Y.W.C.A. CONVENTION

Large Audiences Present at
All the Services.

Interesting Talks by a Number of
the Delegates in At-
tendance.

Reports of the Various Associations
in the Colleges of Southern
California—Programme
for Today.

Yesterday was the second day of the
meeting of the Y.W.C.A. Convention, and
large audiences were present at all the
services.

The programme of the day was opened
at 9:15 a.m. by a devotional service led
by Miss Marie, general secretary of the
Los Angeles Y.W.C.A. A large number of
delegates were present and great earnest-
ness characterized this, as all of the ses-
sions during the day. The college work
from 9:30 to 10:40, consisted of papers
from Miss Florence Dilworth, Occidental
College; Miss Bessie Snodgrass, Chaffey
College; Miss Grace Webster, Pomona Col-
lege; Miss Lucy Hornbeck, State Normal
School, and Fred Newton, Occidental Col-
lege. These showed that college associa-
tions are carrying their work with strength
and enthusiasm. A missionary address by
G. B. Studd of Los Angeles was listened to
with considerable interest. His theme
was from Romans 1, 14: "I am debtor
to all men." He said: "Every true child
of God is a debtor to all on the bread of
life—that is what God asks. It is easier
to talk about Christian work than about
Jesus. So the soldier of Jesus Christ must
not entangle himself with the affairs of
the world. Drop every weight, always
ready to go, to be anything He asks me
to do."

"Beyond Our Own Borders" was the
theme chosen by Miss E. K. Price, the in-
ternational secretary. She said: "We are
apt to dwell in self-congratulation upon
the things already done. There are more
than 200 associations in the United States
and the Queen's dominions north of us.
There are 23,000 members under the Inter-
national Committee, although this commit-
tee is only eight years old. But we
would dwell on the work not yet accom-
plished. The responsibility rests with us.
Messages from cities come into the in-
ternational office like: 'There is nothing out-
side the churches that appeals to young
womanhood. We don't know just how to
crystallize sentiment. Send some one to
organize us. From colleges: We have 500
women, the majority not Christians. The
faculty takes no special interest; send
some one to help us and together, we have
a write back and say: 'Will send you
our literature, and write you letters, but
we haven't the money to send any one to
you.' The International would have us
open only open, but nailed back. The Pa-
cific Coast Committee takes the great re-
sponsibility committed to it upon this con-
vention of which I am sure you are amply
aware, but their hands hang helplessly un-
der you back it up, not only with prayer,
but with some of your money. If we are
to do what our captain would have us do,
we must make some sacrifice."

This session closed with music by Mrs.
E. B. Auer, Miss Arolin B. Ellis and J.
Newkirk, and prayer by Mrs. Chapin.
The delegates were entertained at lunch
in the rooms of the association, No. 117
North Spring street.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with de-
votional service, led by Miss Emily Har-
ris of Pomona College.

Mrs. Burr Bassell presented a strong
paper from the topic, "The Proper In-
vestment of a Christian Life." She said:
"Investment is the all-absorbing theme of
the commercial world. This spiritual in-
vestment must be complete and unreserved.
Not yours, but you. It is not enough to
belong to this or that organization, but
we shall belong to God in these organiza-
tions."

Miss Addie L. Murphy, the well-known
and successful physical culture director of
the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A., then gave
a practical resume of the deep-seated prin-
ciples underlying the work of physical
culture. Her address was highly appre-
ciated by a large and enthusiastic audi-
ence.

President C. G. Baldwin of Pomona Col-
lege was next introduced, and spoke from
the topic, "The Association as an Econo-
mic Factor in Christian Activities." His
address was most cheering to the workers,
in that he not only strongly indorsed
the work of the association, but, having as-
sisted in the organization of the Los An-
geles Y.W.C.A., he congratulated them on
the progress they were making. He said:
"A great line from the current coin of
the association work in the near future."

A great line from the current coin of
the association work in the near future.
C.A. was then read.

Next on the programme was Charles A.
Keyser, whose timely gifts have been a
large factor in the building up of the San
Francisco Y.W.C.A. His topic, "Association Fi-
nances." He said: "The work of the Y.
W.C.A. is largely on the earthly and
material side of human life, but this
only as a means and way for and to the
heavenly and spiritual. Whatever may
have been thought and said at the be-
ginning of this work, it is now a fact that
it has nobly supplied a want, and is
now supplying, and it commends itself
to the churches. Many of the
young women are church members.
In their daily life with the asso-
ciation they breathe an atmosphere
whose vital power is moral, religious,
spiritual."

It would be otherwise, in whole or in
part did this association not exist. It
commends itself to the property-owners
of Los Angeles. It pays the city and its
owners. It is a great thing for the building
up of a city is to have coming into it
a full and steady flow of high-class emi-
grations, and the wide and continuous
advertisements thereof. As such an ad-
vertisement I put this association as second
to none. It commends itself to business
employers who have young women among
their employees not only on the side of
benevolence and good will, but on the
side of duty and efficiency.

This association has monthly subscrip-
tions of less than \$100, and from very
few; it ought to have \$500 a month, and
from many to do the work it ought to do.
Miss Price then spoke upon "Actual
Results of Association Work." She in-
troduced the audience to the work in dif-
ferent cities throughout the land. It was
a touching story, most eloquently told,
and Miss Price speaks from actual expe-
rience. After business the convention
adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with
a song service, and devotional exercises.
Then followed the reports by delegates
from the various associations in the col-
leges of Southern California.

Miss Jean Loomis reporting for Po-
mona College said that out of fifty-five
pupils attending the school forty-seven
were members of the College Association,
and that the spirit pervading their school
was largely missionary. She told of their
methods of work in all departments and
stated that the noon meeting for prayer
of just ten minutes' duration was one of
the best things they had. She said: "Our
special aim is to make the girls active
Christian girls."

Miss Helen Rippey spoke for the work
at Occidental College. Although organ-

ized for some years it was their habit to
reorganize each year, so as to freshen
the interest and consecrate themselves
anew. The entire attendance this school
was gathered into the association and
they were studying the Bible, so as to
make themselves strong with the prepara-
tion most necessary for active Christian
service. Noon meetings for prayer are a
part of their plan.

Miss Arbutnot, from Chaffey College
said there were sixty members in the
association. The entire attendance this school
was gathered into the association and
they were studying the Bible, so as to
make themselves strong with the prepara-
tion most necessary for active Christian
service. Noon meetings for prayer are a
part of their plan.

Mr. Ball of the Y.M.C.A. next spoke
of the uniform character of the work of
the two associations. The great aim is to
make the very best of young men and
women. Such organizations are the mes-
sengers of the church into the world to
show Christian living to it. To put the
theory of religion into practice. He said:
"It is to give to our young men and
women the purposes that are high, we
have helped them."

Miss Emma Roeder then spoke of the
work of the Coast Committee in San
Francisco. All the organizations of the
Y.W.C.A. on the Coast had been started
by this committee, whose aim had been
to occupy strategic points, such as Seattle,
San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is the
desire of the committee to attend the work
of all of the cities and localities where
there is need for it.

Rev. W. R. Taylor of St. John's Epis-
copal Church spoke of the relation of the
association to the church. He said: "I
believe this new organization has a won-
derful work to do, far-reaching, and that
it is one of the best agencies for carry-
ing the gospel to mankind. I have an
excellent child of the church, who is a
devoted institution. To give to men what
would not otherwise have been given, it
is to supplement the work of it."

He then spoke of the delicate task that
it was to maintain the exact relationship
between the different branches of the work
so as to reach no harmful extremes.
In closing, he said: "When you have
reached the young women you must not
leave them there; you must supply motives
and interests that will lead them on to
higher things."

George Wilkes, foaled in 1856, sired sixty
sons that have sired 207 230 performers.
Hambletonians come next with forty-eight
sons that sired 103 230 performers. Elec-
tioner is credited with twenty-eight sons
that have sired seventy-one 230 perform-
ers. Nutwood has the distinction of being
the champion sire of producing dams for
1894, and also has to his credit thirteen
new 230 performers for the year, being
led by only four sires of whom St. Bel
is the champion with twenty new ones to
his list. Nutwood's total 230 performers
now number 122, he being led only by the
great champion Electioner, who is credited
with 147.

The chimney tops of the big Williams-
burg sugar refineries in New York are
especially adapted to the climate of Southern
California. Territory for sale. No. 621 South
Spring street.

HAIRDRESSING and toilet parlor; great
reduction in prices of hair goods and toilet
articles; shampooing, 50 cents; dressing, 50
cents; hair-cutting and curling, 25 cents; cut-
ting, 15 cents; manicuring, 25 cents; work un-
excelled. Smith & Carpenter, room 132, Stim-
son Block.

THE Excelsior Paint Company manufac-
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CALIFORNIA LAND GRANTS.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

The article in The Times of Sunday, the
13th, suggesting some of the difficulties
that would attend the application of the
Torrens land-transfer system to California
has opened up a subject whose importance
demands more extended and systematic
discussion.

It is very much to be desired that the
methods of evidencing titles by public
record, as well as of effecting transfers of
real property shall be simplified and
cheapened as much as possible, but it is
also important that the owners of such
property shall understand what is involved
in any plan whereby it is proposed to ac-
complish these desirable ends.

As a rule, the older the community the
greater the difficulty in subjecting its real
property to any brief and simple system
of record and transfers. This because the
titles are older, the instruments that evi-
dence them are more numerous, there have
been numerous changes in the laws that
apply to them, the lands have been subject
to partitions and subdivisions, the earlier
surveys were lacking in system, etc. All
of these difficulties are multiplied and in-
tensified in a country where, as in Cali-
fornia, land titles have an alien origin and
in the process of naturalizing them special
laws and tribunals were employed under
conditions that permitted carelessness and
invited fraud and speculation, all of which
were practiced and the results of which
are among the complications of the ex-
isting status.

It is to the existing status that the Tor-
rens system, if adopted at all, must be ap-
plied, and any intelligent effort to explain
what such application will involve must
show what the troublesome features of the
existing status are and how these were
created. As this cannot be conveniently
done in one article it is proposed to dis-
cuss it in a series of short articles in such
way as to make the subject as clear as
possible.

Under the Spanish and Mexican regime,
the title to land was vested in the gov-
ernment. The use of it in large tracts
was granted to stock-raisers under con-
ditions which forbade them to sell, mort-
gage, or in any way encumber it. These
grants were made under the acts of 1824
and the regulations of 1825, and eleven
square leagues was the maximum area that
could be so granted. The boundaries of
these grants were natural monuments
that were generally of a permanent nature
and easily identified, and in this respect
they were more easily located than tracts
that have since been surveyed by the
United States government, because the
boundaries of the latter are described by
courses and distances, and no permanent
monuments were placed to indicate them.

As the Spanish and Mexican law did
not give title to land in fee, the system
did not give rise to encumbrances, and there
was little, if any, reason for ever de-
termining heirship or really interests of
that nature, or even of adjusting conflict-
ing interests in adjoining tracts of land.

Soon after the conquest, the United
States government dispatched one Wil-
liam Carey Jones to the Pacific Coast, with
a commission to collect the Spanish and
Mexican records and compile the laws re-
lating to land titles in the conquered
territory. Jones first went to Mexico,
where he met with a cold reception and

accomplished nothing. On arriving in Cal-
ifornia, he found that Capt. Halleck, who
was Secretary of State during the inter-
val between the cession of the territory
and the establishment of a State gov-
ernment, had collected much of the mat-
erials that Jones was commissioned to
collect, and among them the law of 1824
and the regulations of 1825, authorizing
grants of land under conditions that have
been enumerated. A law of 1837, abro-
gating the law of 1824 and the regulations
of 1825, and annulling all grants that had
been made under them, and forbidding the
governors to make grants, was not over-
looked. This law first made its appear-
ance in the courts of the United States
in 1864.

Jones's commission required him to in-
vestigate alleged fraudulent grants, and
especially to examine and report upon
the subject of the missions. But at that
time California was further from the seat
of government of the United States than
from Europe. Communication was slow
and infrequent. Jones saw that the
land in the conquered country was good,
and that the Franciscans had sagaciously
selected garden spots for the locations of
the missions, which they established.
Jones saw an opportunity for Jones, and
proceeded to avail himself of it. He
made a report, but it was not upon the
old missions. Within a year thereafter he
appeared before the Land Commission cre-
ated to settle private land claims in Cali-
fornia, as a claimant for the missions San Luis
Rey and Pala in San Diego county, as
well as the Potrero de San Francisco,
San Pablo and Las Pulgas, near San Fran-
cisco, all of which claims were subse-
quently proved to be fraudulent, and only
one of which—the San Luis Rey—was pat-
ented. If Jones had been as careful of
the interests of the government as he
was of the interests of Jones, he might
have discovered the law of 1837, and saved
to the government millions of acres of
land that were subsequently patented to
claimants. But it was not until after
more than eight million five hundred thou-
sand acres in California, and more than
twice that area in Colorado, Arizona and
New Mexico had been patented to private
claimants, that the law of 1837, forbid-
ding and annulling the grants upon which
the claims were based, was discovered.

Before the United States Land Commis-
sion, created by the law of 1851, to settle
private land claims in California, there
were 813 applications for the confirma-
tion of large grants. Of these 556 were
patented. There were in all about two
thousand grants of land in California,
made by the Spanish and Mexican govern-
ments. Soon after beginning its work, the
commission decided that it could not de-
termine the validity of the claims of rival
claimants, and confined itself to deter-
mining the boundaries between the claims
of the United States, leaving the issues between
rival claimants for the same land to be
adjudicated in the State courts. This
left a vast number of conflicting claims
to be adjudicated in the courts of the
State, very many of which are yet in an
unsettled condition, all of which would
have to be judicially determined before the
lands involved could be brought under the
Torrens system.

Among the things that were done by the
Land Commission and the courts of the
United States in settling private land
claims, and for which it is difficult to find
an explanation, was the confirmation of
larger areas of land than the claimants
originally petitioned for. And this is one

of the sources of existing conflicting inter-
ests, as an example will illustrate.

The so-called Spanish or Mexican grants
were required to be in the form of a
squire or a parallelogram. A claimant
went before the commission with a peti-
tion for four leagues of land in a certain
locality. Other claimants petitioned for
other four leagues adjacent thereto. Be-
tween these claimants there was appar-
ently no conflict as far as the location of
their claims is concerned. Instead of four
leagues there was confirmed and patented
to the first claimant eleven leagues, thus
throwing an adverse title over the lands
of the other claimants. If an appeal was
taken to the District or the Supreme
Court, and a decision rendered in favor of
the claimant, that decision sometimes gave
him still more land than had been given
him by the commission. In the majority of
the cases that were passed upon by the
commission and the courts, the claimant
received more land than he originally pe-
titioned for, the excess being from as
much as a few hundred acres to twenty
times the quantity originally claimed.
Then an adjacent claimant received eleven
leagues instead of four upon the same
terms and his patent would overlap that of
the first claimant as well as other ad-
jacent claimants.

In the settlement of these private land
claims, the issue before the commission
and the courts was as to whether the land
claimed was private or public land. It was
an issue between the government and the
individual, and the government usually
got the worst of it. But there were other
parties interested who fared even worse
than the government. These were other
claimants and settlers who went upon lands
that were believed to be public lands
and not to be excluded in any of the
grants. By the act of March 3, 1851, creat-
ing the Land Commission, neither the
other claimant nor the settler could inter-
vene to protect their own rights, either
before the commission or the courts, ex-
cept through the United States Attorney,
which simply precluded him from inter-
vening at all, because the interests of set-
tler and claimant were adverse to the
government, and this attorney could not
very well represent conflicting interests.
California was not then as well supplied
with attorneys as it is now, and nearly all
of those not representing the government
were employed by the claimants whose
petitions were before the commission or
the courts. From this it resulted that
when it came to organizing the courts
after a State government was adopted,
the lawyers who became judges and pub-
lic prosecutors were the same lawyers who
had participated in getting land claims
confirmed by the commission and the
courts, all having interests in cases which
might come before them adverse to those
upon whose side the justice and the equity
of the case might lie. It could not be ex-
pected that such judges would make haste
to render any decisions, or if they could
help it would permit any litigation, adverse
to the interests of their former clients.
In many cases, these attorneys who be-
came judges and public prosecutors them-
selves had interests in land, secured as
fees or otherwise, which interests were
identical with those of their former clients.
From these causes it has resulted that
many of the conflicts of record titles which
were left to the State courts for settlement
have not yet been adjudicated, but all
of them will have to be before the land
involved can be brought under the Tor-
rens system.

Barnes at Santa Ana.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 26.—(Special Corre-
spondence.) The capture of C. B. Barnes,
one of the Ontario bank-robbers, in Los
Angeles, an account of which appeared in
The Times this morning, occasioned a
great deal of comment in Santa Ana today.
It has been known here for some time
that Sheriff Nichols and a Los Angeles
detective had an important clue which
they were running down, but for the reason
that they were trying to secure evidence
that would convict both the man
Barnes, they were then shadowing, and his
partner in the robbery, the matter was
kept quiet. Sheriff Nichols today stated to
the Times correspondent that Barnes first
came to Fullerton on the evening of Janu-
ary 7, since which time his every move-
ment has been watched. It was not long
until evidence was at hand that he was,
at least, a peculiar character, and that
his history would, perhaps, be interesting.
With this in mind, an investigation of his
mishaps was begun. It was ascertained how
much money he expended, ordinarily, dur-
ing the day, where he spent it, and for
what purpose. By this investigation it
was soon learned that he was quite too
free with money that had been honestly
and laboriously earned. With the assist-
ance of trusted friends in Fullerton, when
he left that town Sheriff Nichols was at
once notified, and he followed him on the
next train to Los Angeles, where, together
with Detective Goodman, the young rob-
ber was apprehended, as detailed in this
morning's Times.

DEATH RECORD.

WHEELER.—In this city, January 26, 1895,
at the residence of his son, M. J. Wheeler,
870 Court Circle, William Wheeler, a native
of England, aged 70 years. The remains
will be sent to Talara for interment.

C. D. HOWRY

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MASTERING THE MOQUIS.

GOOD WORK OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT A FRONTIER POST IN ARIZONA.

The Settlement of the Recent Moqui Troubles, and How it Was Effected—Lieut. Brett's Close Call at Oraibe—The Story as Told by a New Yorker

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Trouble has been brewing for some time in Moquiand, and little surprise was manifested at the announcement, about the middle of November last, that the Moqui Indians were on the warpath. Among this people there are two factions, consisting of the "hostiles," and the "friendly," who are respectively opposed to and in favor of the education of the Indian children in the ways and language of the white man. There is an excellent school at Keam's Canyon, where ninety Moqui children are given an ordinary school education, and also an industrial training. The pupils are apt and take kindly to the general course. Their ages range from 6 to 20 years. It appears that Lomahungyema, the chief of the hostiles, got a notion that the Moqui youths were becoming too learned, and that consequently their sympathies would be weaned away from their own race, and they would grow up

managing a Hotchkiss gun. Early next morning, the troops, under the command of Capt. Frank Robinson, Second Cavalry, were on the march; Troop H being under Capt. Robinson, Troop G under Capt. F. W. Sibley, and the gun detachment under Lieut. C. C. Smith. Surgeon Shilcock accompanied the command, and Lieut. Sawelle acted as quartermaster. The Oraibe mesa was reached on November 25, the command passing on the march through Keam's Canyon, on one side of which the name of Kit Carson, the famous Mexican infantry guide and scout, is carved in the rock. Carson had a practical way of his own in handling Indians, and he simply put an end to the trouble with the Navajos in 1863 by killing their sheep wholesale. The Navajo's wealth is in his flocks and herds, and when he wakes in the morning and finds his fields covered with carcasses, he is apt to realize that

inside. Henser neatly bowled over the dragoness, and came to a standstill at the end of a series of winding passages. He was now badly at fault, and was almost despairing of making a capture, when he caught sight of a bit of red blanket sticking out from a crack in the wall. He tugged away at the cloth until it came away, bringing with it the limp and half-suffocated priest. A lively tussle, however, had still to be gone through, and it was made incidentally interesting by the priestess coming to the rescue and trying to puncture the sergeant with a handful of poisoned arrows. The attempt, fortunately, was unsuccessful, as the arrow points would not penetrate the thick military coat. But the women seized a bow and drawing an arrow to its head would in another moment have transfixed the sergeant, when a chief who had followed in, stepped in front of her and struck down the bow. In the meantime Henser had his hands full with his game antagonist, the medicine man, who in due course was gathered in and taken to join his comrades in activity. The command started on the homeward march next day. The prisoners were marched in single file, a mounted trooper to each man as a sentry, and an additional guard of an officer in charge, six privates and three non-commissioned officers, who rode on the flank a few yards to the right of the prisoners. The Moquis can run better than they can do anything else, and think nothing of a journey of a hundred miles at a jogtrot. Whenever the horses trotted, they kept up with them with the greatest ease, for miles. The prisoners have been sent for

the school obtained water, and that the hostiles were determined to sacrifice their own children in the attempt to exterminate the whites and prevent further interference with their mode of life. Hardly believing the atrocious story, yet unable to ignore the serious contingency that it opened up, Lieut. Brett decided on an immediate investigation, and, taking with him Mr. Collins and the ten men who had been left at the school, and whose horses were, therefore, still fresh, he started for the Oraibe village. As the party came within sight of the cultivated fields of the Oraibes, they noticed that the men and boys of the tribe were running for the mesa. A group of them were headed off and captured. They were stony and would pay no attention to the interpreter, by whom they were questioned, so Lieut. Brett sent a boy to the village for Lololomi, the chief of the friendly faction. He came and at once expressed surprise at the smallness of the command. He said that, under no consideration, should an attempt be made to enter the village, as the hostiles were bent on mischief, and were ready for the soldiers with barbed arrows and arms. Lieut. Brett, however, resolved that the matter should be probed to the bottom, in order that an intelligent report could be made to Gen. McCook, and each soldier was given one of the captured hostile Oraibes, with instructions to shoot him should his friends open fire from the mesa above. At the same time a boy was sent out to communicate the nature of this command to all the village. The troops then ascended the mesa, and Lieut. Brett told the guide to lead him where he might

of the village. I could venture to say that every man of that little band did some powerful thinking as we followed the trail down the side of the mesa on our way to the camp.

GEORGE H. GUY.

The Moqui prisoners have been condemned to one year's imprisonment in the Alcatraz prison. They were taken from Fort Wingate to their destination by an escort in charge of Lieut. Brainard of the Second Cavalry, whose record in connection with the Greeley Arctic expedition will be remembered. Soon after the train left Flagstaff one of the prisoners made a dive through the car window, taking sash and all. The train was immediately stopped and backed down. The man was found lying



Kochiuentiva, who escaped from Lieut. Brett at Oraibe and dashed through the car window while on the way to Alcatraz.

ing on a heap of rocks, very much bruised and shaken, but still full of deviltry. He was, however, soon secured, and was chained to the seat for the rest of the journey. This man seems determined to earn distinction, even if his fellow-warriors are under a cloud. It is he who gave Sergt. Henser such a lively chase and encounter in the Oraibe Keva, and he is also the hero of an incident in the former Moqui campaign. After Lieut. Brett's departure from the village, as already described, he returned with a larger force to take prisoners, among whom was this man. He suddenly slipped away from his captors, ran the gauntlet of a file of soldiers, and, darting down the street, took a jump over a parapet and landed on a small ledge thirty feet below. There was barely foothold, but, notwithstanding the impetus of his leap, he managed to hold on, and made his escape along the face of the rocks. The ledge formed the edge of a precipice with a sheer drop of sixty feet. The man could easily have been shot down by the soldiers, but Lieut. Brett, who could not but admire his pluck, told the men not to fire.

GEORGE H. GUY.

In the portraits given, the dogged individual is named Kochiuentiva. The priest or medicine man captured with the Moqui warriors is named Potopa, and it was he who, with blood-besprinkled face, pronounced the sentence intended for Lieut. Brett and his men at Oraibe. Habema, the sub-chief of the hostiles, and Lomahungyema's lieutenant, is a man of great determination and force of character. In Moqui, he was the power behind the throne, and worked through his chief Lomahungyema against the friendly and progressive influence of Lololomi, the octogenarian in hard luck.

OCTOGENARIAN IN HARD LUCK.

An Unruly Cow, Bad Boys and Wire

Bother Uncle Hiram.

"I've just had a letter from Uncle Hiram out in Nebraska," said the man on the corner to the Chicago Tribune, as he fumbled in his coat pocket. He is 82 and still as lively as ever. Perhaps you have noticed that these eighty-threers are always ere. He has recently encountered some accidents, he says, which are not, by any means, referable to old age. First, he was leading an old cow to water and she got the bit in her teeth and dragged him over a bomb, and this laid him up for several days.

"Then some bad boys put a barbed wire across the pavement and he took a headlong plunge over it. Next a loop of the barbed wire caught in the ground and threw him full length; and after that, while musing round in the cellar, he fell and broke a few ribs. While recovering he tried to ride a colt said to be gentle, and got another bad fall. Finally, coming home from church one night, he got a tumble which laid him up for a month, besides affecting his heart, lungs and liver."

"He's all right now, however, but can hardly write because his hand was recently caught in an inadvertent rat trap he didn't know was loaded. A halibut ruined all his crops last summer, but that doesn't count. He is 82 and still as lively as ever."

"Little" Japan.

(Boston Transcript.) Possibly it is because Japan is a pet of the American public that she is so frequently spoken of as "little Japan." Among the nations of the earth Japan is not specially little either in area or population. The area of Japan, 147,655 square miles, is larger by 27,000 square miles than that of the United Kingdom. Furthermore, there are 41,000,000 people who are subjects to the Mikado, against 20,000,000 in the United Kingdom, taking latest census results in both cases. Japan's population is larger than Italy's by fully 10,000,000, while her area is 37,000 miles greater. No one speaks of Italy as "little Italy," although she is not so populous as Japan. Japan has nearly ten times the area and almost twenty times the population of Denmark. Japan is not a "little" country save as compared with such unworldly masses as the Chinese empire or such a giant as the United States. That she is big enough to hold her own and more she has evinced in battle to the amazement of her great antagonist.

The Peffer of Europe would appear to be Count Laszlo Szapary of Budapest. When the civil marriage bill was debated before the Austrian Legislature he made a solemn vow that he would not cut his beard, though it might grow to the tips of his toes, until Dr. Weyerle resigned, as he did a few weeks ago. The Count had his enormous black beard shaved and went to his seat in the Reichstag. Nobody recognized him and he came near being turned out.

W. A. Clarke, the Montana mine-owner, is building a million dollar palace in New York. His fortune is estimated at \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

ACROSS THE GREAT ANDES.

FROM CHILE TO THE ARGENTINA BY MULE, OVER THE ANCIENT TRAIL OF THE INCAS.

Through the Uspallata Pass—The Bridge of the Royal Incas—On Sublime Heights, Down Precipitous Slopes, Looking into Abyssmal Depths—Humors of the Expedition. A Unique Coach and Cochero.

(From a New Correspondent.)

The journey across the mighty Cordillera of South America from Chile to the Argentine Republic, over the ancient trail of the Incas, will soon be but a memory of the past; and where once the soft foot-fall of the mule or the happy song of the arriero alone broke the silence of these vast mountain solitudes, will be heard the shrill voice of the "iron steed" of advanced civilization, as it thunders along over its steel pathway through the stupendous upheavals of nature that form the great Andes; awakening for the first time, the deep echoes that have lain dormant during the long ages that have come and gone since they were called into existence.

The passage of the Andes through the Uspallata Pass is full of natural and historical interest to the traveler, and notwithstanding the perils to life and limb, and the terribly exhausting nature of the journey, the memory of it is something to be cherished. It was over this route for centuries before Pizarro and his fanatical soldiers invaded and conquered the country, uprooting and destroying the royal house of the Incas—that the native tribes of the Atlantic side, comprising what is now known as the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, brought their triennial tribute and came to pay their homage to "a great Inca at Cuzco, Peru, the 'City of the Sun.'"

To this day, the traditions clustering around many a point of natural and historical interest along this ancient native thoroughfare, are related by the few descendants of this once great people, with a wealth of local color and a sincerity of utterance as impressive as it is absorbing. My trip over the Andes was not by any means a promiscuous one. I might say, indeed, that it was the result of the merest accident, so trifling was the circumstances that led my thoughts in that direction. The subject was mentioned quite incidentally in a general conversation at the house of a friend in Santiago, and from what was said my curiosity and interest were aroused. I determined to cross the mountains instead of going to Buenos Ayres by sea. Having been determined on the matter in my mind, I was not long in completing my preparations for the journey, and in less than a week, I was at Santa Rosa de los Andes, the starting point for the necessary transportation.

BRIDGE OF THE INCAS, AND SPRINGS.

From Santa Rosa de los Andes, the terminus of the railway on the Chilean side—as the crew flew to Mendoza in the Argentine, is a distance of some one hundred and sixty odd miles, but the actual distance to be traveled on mule is, of course, very much greater. It takes the mail-carriers, traveling day and night—less the time actually needed for food and rest—about four days to cross, while the ordinary traveler cannot accomplish the journey in less than six or seven days without sufficient attention to the matter. The first stage of the journey—from Los Andes to Los Loros—was made in a four-wheeled vehicle, which, by reason of its being embellished with a frame top, on which rested a few remnants of what was, presumably, once leather curtains, was called a carriage. This conveyance was drawn by a pair of ancient, broken-down mules, whose harness consisted of pieces of rope knotted together in the most mysterious and unique manner. The driver of this attractive turnout was a man of about forty years of age, and I mean big either in length or in quantity of flesh, but for untrifling agility and soundness of lung power, he was equal to any ten men of four times his size. To see him bounce about on that front seat, then straddle the dashboard, all the while flourishing and cracking his whip and muttering, "¡Hola! ¡Hola! ¡Hola!" and yells as he worked those poor brutes along, was simply fascinating.

Although, as I have intimated, I did not devote much time or care in acquiring information that would have been valuable to me, before starting, yet I thought I had the right to place a fair amount of dependence upon the good faith of the official map maker of the country. Acting upon this belief I innocently expected to find a moderate-sized town with an average hotel, wherever I saw a big-sounding name placed opposite a large open-faced dot on the map. Well! I am happy to say that I was not the first victim to Spanish-American facetiousness.

It was growing dark as that little "demon" on the front seat brought up his panting steeds with a yell that could have been heard all the way to Los Andes. "Here we are, señor," he cried, turning his little dried-up, mummy-preserved face toward me all distorted with a grin of conscious victory.

"Here! What do you mean, you imp of Satan?"

"Los Loros, señor."

"What! Do you call this Los Loros?"

"The celebrated Los Loros, where all first-class travelers crossing the Cordillera, start from?"

"Si, señor."

"And is this the hotel?"

"Great Scott!" That was the extent of my mental and vocal capacity. I was paralyzed in brain and in speech. There in front of me stood a one-story adobe hut, with a small extension at the back, and a few feet away appeared another miniature structure. That I afterward ascertained to be the "kitchen" of Los Loros. And this was the Los Loros that I had seen printed in such big letters on the map, right in front of that big open-faced dot! Who could have believed it? There it was, however, enveloped in its loneliness; miles away from any other human habitation, so far as I could see, and encircled by huge mountains on every side.

I descended slowly from the coach, and as there was no smiling host or smiling hostess on hand to welcome me, I set the little "demon" to work with his persuasive voice, which quickly brought to the front

a stout senora, who indignantly inquired what I meant by creating such a disturbance. In a few words I made known my wants and was shown into the "best room" of Los Loros. This apartment comprised the whole of the ground plan of the main building. In other words, there was but one room which was furnished with two camp-beds, a small pine table, two or three wooden chairs and a rich carpet of natural earth highly embellished with loose dirt and fleas, and presenting an undulating appearance with the humps and hollows alternating each other in more or less frequent succession. There was no window in the room, but the large rents in the thatching of the roof and the huge open-



SLIDING DOWN HILL.

ings under the rafters afforded sufficient light in the daytime and plenty of ventilation at all hours, especially in a storm. That old saw, "Easy to bed, etc.," must have emanated from some old chap living in that sort of isolated, lonely spot as Los Loros, where, after dark there was nothing else but complete darkness, and attention to it, I tried it, but—well, to be honest about the matter, the material with which nature has encased my body, was not thick enough to enable me to enter into the full enjoyment of the thing in the particular locality. After eating my puchero—which, by the way, was made of real chicken—and indulging in a pipe, I took possession of one of the camp-beds and tumbled in all standing, not deeming it quite safe to disrobe on the bare ground with its occupants constantly on the alert for a full meal.

It may have been an hour, or two hours, possibly more, I don't know how long it was, for I had tried my level best for what seemed to me to be at least a week, to tire out a few of the hungry sentinels of the "best room" of Los Loros, when I thought I heard something drop on the roof, followed by a considerable amount of scratching. It ceased almost immediately, and my thoughts at once returned to the efforts being made to puncture my poor body full of holes. Suddenly the room seemed to grow warmer, and casting my eyes upward to where the stars had just been glimmering through the large holes just under the rafters, I found, to my astonishment, that one of them had disappeared. While I was reflecting upon this strange occurrence, I saw the second one gradually being obscured. The first thought that occurred to me was, that a shower was coming up, and in order to get a better view through the remaining opening, I moved suddenly, making the bedstead creak, when, instantly, like a flash, two glowing orbs of fire started out of the darkness and fixed their gaze full on me. I knew at once that some wild prowler of the mountains had called to see me, and guessed that it might be a huachucho. Keeping my eyes firmly fixed on those two balls of fire, I cautiously slipped my right hand under my head, and grasping the pillow, let it fly. There it went, rattling along the beam under the rafters and the faintest thud, as the animal struck the ground, and then deep silence once more, with my voracious guests industriously at work again.

At daybreak every living thing in Los Loros, was in motion, including the stout senora. The mules that I had shared, together with my arriero (S. A. Spasish), had arrived the night before, and by the time I had eaten my very frugal breakfast, they were ready for their start. I was parting with the stout senora, I casually inquired what sort of animals



CARRIED DOWN STREAM.

were more accustomed than others to paying unsolicited evening calls in the municipality of Los Loros. She replied that the wildest rascals, perhaps, more to be relied upon than the others. "Well, señor," I asked, "do they ever eat anybody?"

She shrugged her shoulders in that expressive and intimate manner peculiar to the Latin race, and said, with a half serious, half smiling expression on her face: "Sometimes. A little."

Now, whether it was my bad Spanish that misled her into giving me a wrong answer, or whether it was a fact that these feline creatures did actually feed on human flesh, whenever the chance offered itself, I am unable to say. One thing, however, was quite certain. I had obtained all the information on the subject that I desired.

We left Los Loros just as the sun was peeping above the horizon, and immediately took to the hills skirting the road, which, although impracticable for vehicles, was sufficiently well defined to mark it as a highway. The reason given for avoiding the regular track was that large droves of cattle were on the way to Chile from the Argentina, and, to avoid delay, the rougher ride over the hills was advisable. The wisdom of this decision was soon demonstrated by the appearance of countless numbers of cattle and mules that stretched along the road as far as the eye could reach. There is nothing of nature's cataclysm on the route between Los

FORT MIGRATE, NEW MEXICO.



Return of the Moqui expedition. The Moqui prisoners brought from Oraibe in the foreground.

white men at heart. He said that the Moqui children had got on very well without the white man's learning in former days, and he proposed that they should do so now. He tried by threats to coerce the friendlies into keeping their children from school, and, failing in this, he seized their lands and stole their crops. Then, surrounding himself with a large following of the turbulent element in his community, who were eager for war, he set the law at defiance, and made preparations for a bloody campaign. The danger to the homes and lives of the friendlies became so imminent that recourse was had to Maj. Williams, the Moqui and Navajo agent, who, after investigation, promptly recommended that troops be sent to Oraibe, the seat of the trouble. This Moqui pueblo is about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Fort Wingate, N. M. It is the largest and most interesting of the seven villages of the ancient "Province of Tusayan," which received its name from Don Pedro de Torralba in 1540. The present site of the village is on the mesa or tablelands, about eight hundred feet above the valley, skirting the edge of the cliffs. On the first mesa is Walpai, where the celebrated smoke dance of the Moquis is held between the 15th and 25th of every alternate August. This is a sacred ceremony in which the Indians are enabled to han-

dle the warpath is a luxury which can be paid for too dearly. A consultation was held at the foot of the mesa between Capt. Robinson and Maj. Williams, and at 2 o'clock, the order to saddle up and ascend the mesa was given. The men looked for a lively skirmish, as all the way from Keam's Canyon they had been receiving defiant messages from warriors of Habema, the war chief, telling them to hasten on, as poisoned arrows and Winchester shot were awaiting them. The ascent of the mesa was a clever piece of tactical work, for which too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Robinson. But for his skill and foresight it is more than probable that many of his men would have fallen before the top of the mesa was reached. The ordinary ascent was over a steep trail, the greater part of which could be covered by the rifles of the hostiles, and if that path had been taken, the attacking party might have been terribly decimated by their fire, if not destroyed. Capt. Robinson completely foiled the Indians by taking a trail which wound around the mesa and led into the back of the village. This was more tedious, but it gave cover to the men, who reached the plateau safely. The command was promptly formed for attack; Troop H on the right, Troop G on the left, and the gun detachment in the center. Capt. Robinson took a detachment from each troop, and proceeding to the village, demanded the surrender of Habema, and his hostile warriors, whose names were read out by Maj. Williams. Habema put on a bold front, and tried to incite his men to resist the authority of the whites. Some of the young bucks were only too ready to listen to him, as they were spilling for fight, but the fact that there was a Hotchkiss gun quietly awaiting the liberation of its rain or death not many hundred yards away, had a depressing effect on the hostile community, and they soon saw that resistance was useless. Eighteen of the delinquents recognized by an interpreter, were arrested, and marched off to camp. It was afterwards found that one of the most dangerous of the hostiles had escaped capture, and Sergt. Henser, the well-known marksman, was detailed to go back and arrest him. He had an experience that he will probably never forget. After much trouble, he got on the scent of his man in a narrow street. The medicine man, or priest he was after climbed up a ladder, and dashed down a hole in the center of the roof. Henser followed and found himself in a "keva," the lodge-room of the Moquis, in which they hold the meetings of their secret organizations. The apartment was about thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide and nine feet high, and the walls were covered with weird and grotesque designs and drawings of snakes and other animals in gaudy colors. A priestess was tending the sacred fire, which was never allowed to go out, and as Henser dropped in through the ceiling she rapidly moved back to a curtain at the end of the keva, which concealed the entrance to a sort of holy of holies within, and in good stead they held a vicious look in her eye, covering the nostril of the medicine man who had passed

one year's confinement, to the Alcatraz prison. All in all, the fight is taken out of the Moquis, and there is now more profound peace in the reservation. It is a matter for congratulation, and at the same time, considering the circumstances, of great wonder, that this successful issue has been attained without the loss of a single life. The moral of this little campaign is that it is good for us to have frontier military posts, and that it is still better for us to have men in command of our soldiers who have level heads as well as brave hearts; men who, while full of fight, prefer to secure a bloodless triumph to scoring a more showy and dramatic victory at the cost of the precious lives of their troops.

The expedition thus satisfactorily carried out naturally recalls an incident of the Moqui campaign of three years ago, when a detachment of troops was saved from almost certain annihilation by the coolness of its commanding officer. On June 1, 1891, Lieut. L. M. Brett left Fort Wingate with thirty men, to protect the school in Keam's Canyon. The Navajos were then in an unsettled state, and the chance of harassing the friendly Indians around the canyon. Some of these reported to Lieut. Brett that the Navajos

talk with the head of the uprising, thinking it would be to a plaza. Suddenly the party found themselves in a cul de sac, and in the very heart of the barbed wire. The sequel is thus told by an eye-witness: "We were drawn up before a building three stories high, with porch in front. It was loop-holed and filled with men, and a rifle peeped out of every opening. Mr. Collins, Lieut. Brett, Lololomi and his brother stood in a row before the porch, and the ten soldiers stood behind. Behind us was a high wall, at the back of a tall building. It, too, was loop-holed and held by hostiles, and had about twenty armed men on the top. Up and down the street, on both sides, were adobe houses of varying heights, all surmounted by masses of Moqui warriors in full fighting costume. On the right we were covered by more guns in a house built across the street, and on our left was a dense crowd all gesticulating and yelling fiercely, and apparently hardly able to restrain themselves from attacking us. We saw that we were in a trap, and not one of us expected to get out alive. We tried to talk, but they would not listen, and they commenced the ceremonies of death. A priest came out on the porch of the house in front of us, covered with blood, and with suggestive pantomime, wrought the people up to a state of frenzy. He then told us that we had but five minutes to live, and that the signal for the killing would be the appearance of the high priest. The village ceased its wild tumult, and as the little speck of existence left to us narrowed down, the silence became oppressive and almost unendurable. The troops looked undaunted and ready to die like men, and our commander lit a cigarette and smoked quietly and apparently unconcerned. As the faithful moment was at hand he drew his sixshooter and held it pointblank at the breast of the chief of the hostiles, who stood in front of him. The chief knew then that he, too, must die, for the resolute expression on the face of the man who covered him was unbreakable. The chief became uneasy and wanted to parley. Suddenly Brett raised his voice, and every word rang out clear and firm. He told them they might kill him and his soldiers, but it would mean certain destruction to the tribe. For every white man shot down a regiment would come up from the south and cover the mesa; the village would be razed to the ground, and every soul in it would be sent to its last account. As he finished he saw, through a window, the high priest approaching the door to give the sign. Lololomi's brother, who was a pistol to shoot the first priest, who had, again appeared, but Brett caught his weapon just in time. The bearing of the soldiers and the nerve of their leader, who could talk thus calmly in the face of death, had a strange effect on the crowd; they seemed for a moment spellbound. There was a brief space of indecision, and Brett, seeing that the Indians on his left had parted, so as to avoid the rake of the opposing guns, gave the word to march. We moved down the street almost before the astonished Moquis could realize the possibility of our escape, and passed out



HABEMA, who was the power behind the throne in Moqui Land.

die and even bite the rattlesnake used with impunity, by previously taking an antidote, the preparation of which is a carefully-guarded secret. On the third mesa, at a distance of several miles from the others, is Oraibe. At 9 o'clock on the night of November 16, the commandant at Fort Wingate received telegraphic instructions from the department commander, Gen. McCook, to dispatch to Oraibe two troops and a detachment for

POTOPA, the medicine man who pronounced the sentence of death on Lieut. Brett and his party at Oraibe.

had stolen some of their ponies, and had run them off to the Little Colorado River, where they then had them cached. Twenty troops were immediately ordered to pursue the marauders who were overhauled and made to disgorge their spoils. On returning to the canyon, Lieut. Brett was informed by Mr. Collins, the superintendent of the Moqui school, that he had caught an Oraibe, of the hostile faction, and that the friendly Indians of the same village had sent a runner to warn him that the skulker had been dispatched to poison the spring from which all connected with

Laurel and Juncal, the end of the first day's ride on muleback. There are two or three small settlements on the route, each with a few houses and a small store.

In approaching the Andes, the traveler must climb a steep, rocky mountain, and then descend a steep, rocky mountain. The route is a narrow, winding trail, and the traveler must be careful not to fall. The trail is a narrow, winding trail, and the traveler must be careful not to fall. The trail is a narrow, winding trail, and the traveler must be careful not to fall.

Juncal! Yes, there it is, the bridge over the river. It is a simple structure, made of logs and stones, and it spans the river. The traveler must cross it carefully, as it is a narrow and unstable structure. The traveler must cross it carefully, as it is a narrow and unstable structure.

We reached the first caracoles early in the morning, and after resting a while began the ascent. The caracoles were so named because the path up and down them was like the spiral of a snail's shell. The ascent was a long and arduous one, and the traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

The first caracoles once passed, the worst part of the ascent to the summit from the west had been accomplished. It was getting dangerously near noon when we reached the summit, and the wind was blowing. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

How I ever got to the bottom of this awful descent I don't pretend to know. I was quite conscious of the fact that I had reached there, and with the idea firmly fixed in my mind that ascending one of those caracoles was a perfect impossibility. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

By the time we reached the valley, the wind on the contrary was picking up. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

Night was close at hand as we climbed the last hill on our long day's journey. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

There are no two estimates alike as to the actual altitude of the summit above the sea. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

bridge is a part of the rock formation everywhere visible, and has been formed by the slow but sure action of the stream. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

The centuries that must have elapsed since the first tiny thread of water began to percolate through the great mass of rock, the beginning of that drilling process which has formed a massive, yet perfect structure, can only be conjectured. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

Underneath the archway of the bridge are three natural springs, whose wonderful healing properties have been famous among the native Indians for centuries. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

used more generally than either of the others. The upper one, that farthest in under the bridge, is held in the highest esteem for its efficacious medicinal qualities. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

On the following afternoon we left the "Bridge of the Incas" for Punta de las Vacas, in order to start from the latter place early in the morning on our long ride to Tupungato. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"Well, Jose," I remarked, "that has been a very bad fellow over yonder." The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"What do you mean by that, Jose? How long is it?" The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"One moment, Jose Dolores. Do you mean to tell me that you really and truly believe in all that absurd nonsense?" The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"Well, well, Jose Dolores. You are a case, and you are a case. When did this subject of His Satanic Majesty kick up a rumpus last?" The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"He is wrong to make work when we are on the way to the summit. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

"What kind of a gringo?" The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

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erected, opening up a fine view of the valley below. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

There are some very remarkable natural phenomena seen from this valley or mountain desert. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

Soon after crossing the river I described Tabalunga, that Jose Dolores had been trying to make me see for the last hour. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

What bliss it was to again lay back in a four-wheel vehicle, free from that everlasting thump, thump, thump, at the base of my spine. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

Uspallata is delightfully situated, and, although only a mountain hamlet, possesses a good hotel, conducted by a Frenchman and his wife, who evidently have had experience in catering for the public. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

After crossing the bridge spanning the Matucana, the trail begins to descend along the verge of the great chasm or canyon, which increases in depth and alarming aspect the higher you go. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

At 4 o'clock the next morning, some two hours and more before daylight, we were in the saddle, leaving Punta de las Vacas. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

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This part of the journey is a frightful one for persons of nervous susceptibilities. As I have said, the trail is a narrow and steep one, and the traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

Just before noon we arrived at Castillo Viejo. I looked in vain, however, for the "Old Castle." It was nowhere to be seen. The traveler must be prepared for a long and arduous one.

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ACROSS KOREA.

FRANK G. CARPENTER DESCRIBES HIS TOUR THROUGH THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

A Snake and the Crown Prince—How the King Cobbled His Shoes—The Ride Through Seoul—Korea the Switzerland of Asia—How Farming is Done. The Korean Cattle.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The occupation of Korea by Japan is already beginning to change the country. An electric railroad has been planned from the capital to the Han River, which lies three miles away, and it is probable that the machinery for this will be gotten in the United States. It is twenty-six miles from Chemulpo, which is the main port of the country, to Seoul, and the railroad will be built over the mountains, connecting the capital with the sea. Sooner or later other roads will be built from Seoul to the west coast, as well as to the north. The northern roads will be fostered by the Russians, and there will probably be a connection with the transiberian road, so that we will eventually be able to go from Paris to within a few hours' sail of Japan by land. Today no one knows much about the country of Korea. There is no land in the world outside of Tibet which has been less explored.

Very few travelers have gotten into the country. The King had given me a passport, and this had an envelope almost as big as this paper, and the Korean characters upon it were circled with red in order to keep any one from changing them. This described me as a mighty American who was visiting Korea, and it directed the magistrates to entertain me on my way. We had a servant with us, who wore a gorgeous white gown and a hat of black horsehair. This man usually took the passport and rode ahead with it to the villages, in order that the magistrates might know that we were coming, and as we got to the towns we were met by trumpets and hands, and were escorted in state to the government offices, in the guest rooms of which we were kept over night. I had six Koreans in my party, and I made the trip alone with them. My old friend, Gen. Pak, of whom I have written before, was with me, and he commanded the outfit. He had a gorgeous blue suit, which he bought for the trip, and his clothes were spotless and clean.



DITCH-DIGGING IN KOREA.

interior, and the letters describing the country have been confined to the capital and the seaports. I am, I believe, the only American newspaper man who has traveled right through the peninsula from one side to the other. I doubt whether the trip could possibly be taken today. I made it last summer just on the eve of the rebellion, and it was curious in the extreme. My outfit consisted of six men and four horses, and we spent seven days among the Korean mountains, traveling four hours in the clouds, and being lifted in chairs up hills so steep that the ponies could not follow. The most of the way was on bridge paths, and a great part of it was really dangerous on account of the tigers and leopards. It was like going through a new world, and were it not for the notes which I took on the ground, I might think the whole journey a dream.

THE SNAKE AND THE CROWN PRINCE. I had spent a month in Seoul and had been hobnobbing with the Korean nobles, having had my audience with the King, and I supposed that I would have no trouble in securing an escort across the country. I was mistaken. Just at the time I wanted to go the King of Korea had ordered all the horses in Seoul to be brought to his palace city, which lies at the back of the capital, in order to enable him to move to another vast establishment, which he has in another part of the city. He has more power, you know, than the czar, and he is more superstitious than an African king. There are snakes in nearly all the roofs of the Korean houses, and just before we were ready to go a big black snake about as long as a man's leg, had dropped down out of the roof into the crown prince's face while he was sleeping. The King thought this was a bad omen, and that the gods wanted him to move out of the palace for a time. He sent out his orders, and every pony in Seoul was laid hold of by his officials. I had engaged four fast trotters, and the grooms were

bringing them to my house, when the officials saw them and seized them for the King. Had I or one of the foreigners been with them, we would probably have held them, but we were not, and they were carried off to the palace. I was stopping at this time with Mr. Power, the King's physician, and he sent his soldiers outside the city with orders to lay hold of the first ponies that came. They brought four shaggy beasts out of a party of eight. They tried to catch the whole lot, but the other four suspected their intentions and galloped away. They brought them into our courtyard, and we persuaded them to go with us. A high official in Korea, as a rule, grabs everything he can get, and pays for nothing. On this trip we paid for everything, and it cost me to go from one end of the peninsula to the other 300,000 cash, or about \$100.

CARPENTER'S GORGEOUS OUTFIT. My party consisted of four ponies and six men, and I traveled like a Korean

going along in front, yelling to the common people to get out of the way for the foreign Yangban. We wound in and out among thousands of low-thatched huts, now skirting the sewers, which run in open drains through the streets, and again being squeezed against the wall in order that some high, silk-gowned noble might pass by in his chair. We rode for about a mile along one of the main business streets of the city, having to move carefully, in order that our horses might not step on the pipes of the merchants, who squatted on the ground in front of their stores and smoked as they waited for customers. We went by the great barracks, where the ragged soldiers who make up the King's army live, and passed a gate of the old palace, which Gen. Pak told me was the gate of Japanese skins, and has some tradition of a skinned Japanese connected with it. We passed by a church containing the fair, but trail, dancing girls of the King's army, and when we had gone through the great gate of the wall,

bringing them to my house, when the officials saw them and seized them for the King. Had I or one of the foreigners been with them, we would probably have held them, but we were not, and they were carried off to the palace. I was stopping at this time with Mr. Power, the King's physician, and he sent his soldiers outside the city with orders to lay hold of the first ponies that came. They brought four shaggy beasts out of a party of eight. They tried to catch the whole lot, but the other four suspected their intentions and galloped away. They brought them into our courtyard, and we persuaded them to go with us. A high official in Korea, as a rule, grabs everything he can get, and pays for nothing. On this trip we paid for everything, and it cost me to go from one end of the peninsula to the other 300,000 cash, or about \$100.

CARPENTER'S GORGEOUS OUTFIT. My party consisted of four ponies and six men, and I traveled like a Korean



THE STOUT SENORA.

mule, held in place by a string from bridle to bridle, and attached to the carriage by a single rope, running from the inside of the saddle to the spliced whiffletree, or a contrivance that answered that purpose. By this arrangement the outside mules could go sideways, either forward or in any other direction they felt inclined. In front of this wriggling, squirreling, restless bunch of steeds was the second horse, ridden by a stout native of the name of the whole establishment by a long rope secured to the saddle, and made fast to some means to the shaft.

The entire population of Uspallata turned out to witness my departure. Men, women and children, dogs, cats, chickens, pigs. Even the cattle that had been quietly browsing in the adjoining fields rushed up to the fence and, leaning over, stood there gazing in open-eyed wonder at the exciting show. We did not start strictly on time, for the reason that every time a great regular regular mule, two outside animals would swing their tails around to the exact spot where their heads had been but a moment before. This was a very annoying habit, and it was not until the mules had been driven to the exact spot where their heads had been but a moment before, that we started.

Two Pomological committees met at the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

THE LANDSLIDE CRUSADE. We would call special attention to the advertisement in this issue of the Landslide Company, who are doing a praiseworthy work in this city and throughout the East in the crusade against "landslides." The supply of harmful preparations, a line of toilet articles which accomplish all these claims in a healthful way, and indeed restores the skin to health when it has become actually hideous from the use of poisonous lotions and cosmetics. Also for skin diseases the Landslide Medical Skin Tonic is a sure specific.

FOR irritation of the throat caused by cold or use of the voice, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are exceedingly beneficial.

THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH, from one to twenty-five, by one administration of the "Schiffman method," positively without pain or bad effects, making the task one more of pleasure rather than of pain. The method is the only original, but the only successful one yet offered to the profession.

CLEARANCE sale of blankets and comforters at the "City of London" Lace Currier, 100 South Broadway. This method is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy lace curtains, wholesale and retail.

which leads out into the country, we found one of these girls sitting with her chair upon the ground. She was not a beautiful girl, and when I told Gen. Pak that I wanted her photograph, he asked her to get out of her chair, and she posed before my camera. We passed scores of coolies coming into the capital, who were laden with straw as big as umbrellas, and went by caravans of ponies loaded with straw and pine branches, which were being brought into the city for sale. Within a few miles of Seoul, there is a great caravan of these queer Korean hucksters, peddlers, travelers and swells, which is always moving in or out of its walls, and the scene is like an ever-changing kaleidoscope, or stranger than one of Kipling's most gorgeous extravaganzas. Inside, and on the edge of the city all was dirt and squalor, and it

small and the bullocks are very large. They are, in fact, as fine cattle as you will see anywhere in the world, and they seem very docile and kind. Nearly all the plowing is done by bullocks, which are hitched to the plow by a yoke, which rests just over their shoulders. Our oxen have yokes around their necks, and they pull by having the weight of the cart or plow somewhat evenly distributed about their necks and shoulders. These Korean bullocks push everything along by the tops of their shoulders, holding their heads down as they toil. They seem to plow very well, and though their carts are the rudest, they carry great quantities of all sorts of farm products and merchandise. They are used largely as pack animals, and they have pack saddles of wood, which extend six inches above their backs, and which are



MR. CARPENTER'S BULLOCK DRIVER.

was not until we had ridden an hour that we appreciated the beauty of our surroundings.

THE SWITZERLAND OF ASIA.

Korea may be called the Switzerland of Asia. It is a land of mountains and valleys, of crystal lakes and trickling streams. We rode for days through one beautiful valley after another; now going for miles through fields of rice lands, laid out in terraces and covered with water, out of whose glassy white surface the emerald green sprouts were just peeping. Such valleys lie right in the mountains, and the hills



GEN. PAK'S NEW GOWN.

which rise from them are as ragged and as bare as the silvery mountains of Greece. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they now look like silver and again turn to masses of velvet and gold, spotted here and there with navy-blue pines. The clouds nestle in their hollows, and their tops, in the ever-varying air of Korea, assume, at the edge of the evening, all sorts of fantastic shapes. Our first day's ride was through a valley which was as rich as guano and as black as your hat. It was cut up with creeks, some of which were a half mile wide, and at these we found rough men clad in white with their pantaloons pulled up to their thighs. As we came up these men bent their backs and our groans crawled up them, and, clapping them around the neck, they were carried through the water. The porters received 1 cent for each trip, and Gen. Pak told me that this work is sometimes done by men out of charity, and that the gods esteem it a good job, and the water which washes their legs at the same time carries away their sins and gives them a clean road to heaven. Other devotees stand with cold water in the streets and give drink to all that thirst.

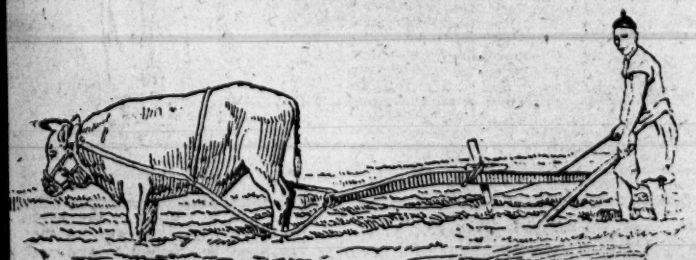
KOREAN FARMING.

The country scenes of Korea are unlike anything you see in America. The land is not more than half farmed. It takes nine men to do what one man does in America. Think of putting nine men to one long-handled shovel! One man holds the shovel and presses it into the earth, and four stand on each side and pull the dirt out by a rope attached to the blade. The dirt is carried from one part of the field to another in packs on the backs of men, and the great part of the land is dug up with a hoe. The farmers spend most of their time in squatting and smoking. They have small holdings, and the crops seem to be good where they are at all cultivated. I saw much barley and some wheat. It was all planted in

the water at high level and cover a greater extent of territory. There were fully one thousand men at work, and on inquiry I found that these men were composed of the farmers of the neighborhood, who combined together for mutual advantage, and that the water was free for all of the association. The Koreans have their trades unions and the planters probably have a guild of their own. One of the strongest labor unions of the country is that of the porters, who are practically the freight cars of Korea, and who carry more than either the bullocks or ponies. I photographed a number of them on my trip, and some of the men whom I took were terribly frightened. One was loaded down

SPONGE MERCHANT.

with shoes, and he thought that we were going to capture his soul. This seems to be a general idea among the Chinese and Koreans. They think that if their pictures are taken, the man who owns the camera will have control of their souls, and will work them evil thereafter. They are superstitious in the extreme, and the stories about foreigners cutting up Chinese babies for medicine and tearing out the eyes of Koreans to grind up to make photographic material, have been industriously spread by the Chinese. Everywhere we went we found the people predisposed to the Chinese, and we heard no good words for Japan. The people have been greatly oppressed, and the men who entertained us in the villages were the officials, who had been queuing the



PLOWING IN KOREA.

and the people hoe and weed their heat as we do our potatoes. These rows were from one to two feet wide, and between them beans had been planted. I saw some of the crops being put in. The plow was first made fine and the planks then dug the hills for the ground. They copied the beans into the hole and covered them over with a kind of a twist the same bare foot that made it. There are no fences and no barns, and I saw houses alone on the fields. The people live in villages, and they keep their stock under the same roof with their milks.

KOREAN CATTLE.

The Koreans use ponies and bullocks as pack animals. The ponies are very

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Consumption

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption and all Lung Troubles. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured.

So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to any of your readers who have Lung Troubles or Consumption if they send me their express and post-office address.

Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. D.

Established 1876.

183 Pearl Street, New York.

The Editor and Business Management of This Paper Guarantee the Genuine of the above Proposition.



NOT A DOLLAR

NEED BE PAID

For medicine or treatment in all private diseases of MEN until we CURE you, if we are guaranteed payment when cure is effected. The above is the best proposition that one business man can make another without deceit or misrepresentation. We have been in this city over ten years. We have the largest and best paying business in

Southern California. Consult us when all others fail. We positively guarantee every case we accept. We are not ONE doctor who cures everything, we have more physicians in our office than any other office in Los Angeles. We have had 18 years' experience in the largest hospitals in the United States and Europe in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to MEN. We have the best equipped and MOST PRIVATE offices West of Chicago, supplied with all INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES known to science or the cure of this class of diseases.

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Our specialist on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart has made these diseases a life study; successful treatment by the latest methods; diagnosis of Consumption by the aid of the MICROSCOPE.

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A Special Department devoted exclusively to the treatment of all FEMALE DISEASES.

Catarrh. \$4.00 per month until February 1 only. Quickly relieved and permanently cured by our own new method. Home treatment \$3. Medicine included.

OUR DIPLOMAS are from the best colleges in the world, certified by the State Board and registered at the county courthouse and city health office. Call and examine diplomas and certificates and references of banks, city and county officials and best citizens of Los Angeles. Each and every department in our offices is supplied with a regular graduate from the best schools in his special line of work.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. Office hours—9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

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Sunny Slope Ranch

"THE L. J. ROSE COMPANY, LIMITED," OF LONDON, OWNERS.

Adjoining Pasadena on the East, and lying between Lamanda Park and San Gabriel, on Santa Fe and S. P. Railroads.

SELECTED ACREAGE

In subdivisions to suit purchasers, comprising both improved and unimproved land in tracts 5, 10, 15, 20 or more acres as shall suit the convenience of purchasers.

Look Over the Land on This Magnificent Estate Before You Buy Elsewhere.

STATIONS—{"SUNNY SLOPE," on the Southern Pacific Railroad. {"LAMANDA PARK," on the Santa Fe.

LAND IN FULL BEARING—DECIDUOUS and CITRUS FRUITS—we are offering on exceptionally favorable terms.

TERMS OF SALE: One-quarter cash, balance in one, two or three years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

TITLE PERFECT. CERTIFICATE OF TITLE TO EACH PURCHASER. Deeds will be executed to purchasers, giving them clear fee simple title to the land, upon execution of mortgage for deferred payments, if any.

For further particulars apply to

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,
121 South Broadway, Los Angeles,

Or to our representative at "Sunny Slope," on the Rose estate at "Sunny Slope Station."

life-blood out of the common people. These villages are like no others in the world, and the little petty kings, who rule the country under the name of magistrates are so curious that I will devote my next letter to them.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Licorice.

(M. D. Johnson, Los Angeles, in California Cultivator.) This semi-tropical plant was quite lately introduced into California about fifteen years ago by the San Francisco Bulletin giving the plants out as premiums to its subscribers.

It flourishes in our soil, and when once started requires little or no care, spreading rapidly by sprouts from the wide extending roots, which when first taken from the ground resemble wild taraxacum, so common in the Eastern States. The licorice-root which we buy in drug stores is chiefly imported from Italy, and is prepared for market by simply cutting

in proper lengths, drying and then tying them in bundles. The black stick licorice is obtained by boiling the crushed root and evaporating the infusion, the residuum being rolled into sticks.

I recently came into possession of a ranch near here on which about an acre of these plants were flourishing in an uncultivated state; in fact, they were growing in an orange orchard, despite the plowing and cultivating given the orchard. Although I have not been able to turn the product to much account, I do not see why any boy or girl with a little spot of ground to cultivate might not have a healthful and pleasant substitute for chewing gum.

Notice to the Public.

Call and have a talk with C. H. Brown and E. H. Fisher, architects, Nos. 515 to 517 Simpson building, before ordering your plans. We are never too busy to serve our clients.

DENTAL ROOMS. Eleven years in same office. The best-fitting sets of teeth made, gold crowns and bridge-work, painless filling and extracting. Dr. C. Stevens & Son, No. 187 North Spring street, rooms 15 and 16.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Largest Seed House in Southern California. For present planting season we call the attention of our patrons and the public in general to our fresh true stock of imported and domestic—Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds, Alfalfa, Grains, Clovers, Grasses and many new Fodder Plants. Crimison Clover especially. Australian and Japanese Tree Seeds. Highest discounts to dealers and stockholders.

Our new catalogue, 144 pages, with upwards of 200 illustrations, now ready and mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.

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Artistic Coiffures.

Shampooing, cutting and curling, ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressing.

MISS I. S. EBY, of Chicago. A Skillful Parisian Hair Dresser, Hair Goods and Cosmetics, 217 S. BROADWAY, Potomac Block, opposite Public Library. Rooms 35 and 36.

33 1/3 OFF.

This week we commence our third semi-annual

SAMPLE SHOE SALE.

The complete sample stock of four of the largest factories in the United States. This will make a

Perfect Avalanche

In Shoe values, in which cost will cut but a small figure.

Sale commences 10 a.m. Monday, January 28th. Come early and often.

Mr. Theodore Poindexter

Of 200 Los Angeles street, draws the Cut Glass Decanters.

The Perfect Fitting Shoe Co.,
122 S. SPRING ST.

THROUGH SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.
Mt. Lowe Railway Tally-Ho Line.
Most Beautiful and Comfortable Coach Ride on the Pacific Coast.



Will begin its regular trips (running every fair day) between Los Angeles and Altadena Junction on Monday morning, January 7, connecting with special car at Altadena Junction for all points on the Mount Lowe Railway and Bridle roads, as follows: Leaving the company's office, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles, at 9 a.m., passing through Los Angeles to East Lake Park direct to the San Gabriel Valley winery, the largest in the world, through the beautiful village of Alhambra, past the Raymond Hotel, through Pasadena by way of the Grand Opera-house, passing the principal hotels and public buildings to Altadena Junction, arriving at Altadena Junction at 10 o'clock. Echo Mountain at 12:30, in ample time for dinner. (For wonderful scenes and points of interest, read Echo Mountain House advertisement in this paper.) Returning, leave Echo Mountain at 2 o'clock, Altadena Junction at 3:30, passing by the beautiful homes in Altadena, including those of Andrew McCall and Col. J. G. Green, passing through another portion of Pasadena, taking in Colorado street, the business center, and the celebrated Orange Grove avenue, through South Pasadena, Lincoln Park, Garvanza, Highland Park, Sycamore Grove, East Los Angeles and Los Angeles, delivering passengers at the principal hotels and the company's office.

Tickets by this line and by the railway will be good for any length of time, allowing the holders to remain at Echo Mountain House days, weeks or months.

For railway connections to Echo Mountain and Mount Lowe see Terminal and Mount Lowe railways time card.

Fare, round trip from Los Angeles to Altadena Junction, \$1.

Fare, round trip from Pasadena to Altadena Junction, \$1.50.

Book your name and call to cure the diseases of which we make a specialty.

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The Leading Specialists for

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REQUIRED UNTIL WE CURE YOU.

We mean the above statement emphatically—it means everybody, and is to show our sincerity, honesty and ability to cure the diseases of which we make a specialty.

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Stop! Here is Your Chance!

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Choice Lemon

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AT WHITTIER. As fine as there is in California: ninety first-class standard orange or lemon trees for every acre; the water, in abundance, sold with the land. ALL for \$200 per acre! Think of it—\$200! At Whittier!

This land is a part of the celebrated Lettingwell Tract, which adjoins the East Whittier Tract and is just like it. It is watered from the same source and is practically frostless.

If You Don't Know About Whittier It don't take you long to find out, as almost any one you meet can tell you. But to get full information call on

S. K. Lindley, 106 S. Broadway,

And he can tell you, show you the map of the tracts, the kind of nursery stock they grow there and which you'll get if you buy, and the kind of fruit they raise there on two-year-old trees.

DON'T MISS THE CHANCE. Lemons are the money-making fruit of the future. After seeing S. K. Lindley come to Whittier and see the property, and it will suit you.

At Whittier call on A. L. REED, General Manager.

Hise Sanitary Refrigerator Company, Incorporated, Manufacturers, Cooling Rooms, Ice and Refrigerating Machines. Offices: 224 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.; 230 1/2 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

THE CHILDREN'S SECOND VISIT TO HIS QUEER COUNTRY.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

[From a Special Contributor.]
CHAPTER IX.—THE LITTLE BOY OF THE LANTERN.

"Of course," said Mr. Thimblefinger, "all of you can tell better stories than I can, because you are larger. Being taller, you can see farther and talk louder, but I sometimes think that if I were to climb a tree I'd see as far as any of you."

"Well," remarked Mr. Rabbit, sympathetically, "it's not the fault of your stories that I fall asleep when you are telling them. It's my habit to sit and nod at certain hours of the day, and if you'll watch me right close you'll see that I sometimes drop off when I'm telling a story myself. I'll try and keep awake the next time you tell one."

"I'm afraid I'll have to keep Mr. Rabbit's eyelids open with straw," said Mrs. Meadows, laughing.

"I'll just try you with a little one," Mr. Thimblefinger declared. "I'll tell you one I heard when I was younger. I want

country was nowhere to be seen—only the old family hills and trees that he had always known.

"When he got home, there was a strange woman cooking and dining his father's supper. The table was set, and everything was almost as neat and as tidy as it used to be when his mother was alive. Even his own little plate was in its place, and his mug, with the picture of a blue castle painted on it, was sitting near. But Johnny had no appetite. He went to the door and looked in, and then went to the stable. Once there, he suddenly remembered that he had forgotten to drive the cow in from the pasture. He went running to get her, but found her coming along of her own accord, something she was not in the habit of doing.

"Johnny wondered a little at this, but it soon passed out of his mind, and he got behind the cow and made her go faster. He drove the cow into the lot, and waited awhile for the woman to come and milk. But she delayed so long he forgot to go to the door and looked in, and then went to the stable. Once there, he suddenly remembered that he had forgotten to drive the cow in from the pasture. He went running to get her, but found her coming along of her own accord, something she was not in the habit of doing.

"Have something to eat?" said the woman.

"I'm not hungry," he replied.

"Have a glass of fresh milk, then," she said.

"No, tonight," he answered. "I have just driven the cow in from the pasture."

"I brought her from the pasture myself," said the woman, "milked her, and turned her out again."

"Johnny said nothing to this, but he

"Go get your supper," she said to Johnny.

"Yes," replied Johnny, but he went off only to creep back and see what the woman would do. He could see she was angry.

"She abused the cow terribly. You are a nice sister," she exclaimed, "to let that boy bring her home so early."

"Don't sister me," moaned the cow. "I'm nearly famished and that boy has nearly run me off my legs. Somebody that couldn't see a cow and led me to up this morning, and there I've been all day. We'd better go out from here. That boy will find me out yet."

"Then Johnny crept away, ate his supper, and went to bed. He slept late the next morning, but when he awoke he found that his father, instead of being at work as was his habit, was smoking his pipe and looking at the clock. He was sitting at each other very sweetly. That afternoon Johnny went to bring the cow home before sundown, but he couldn't find her. He hunted and hunted, but he couldn't find her. He went to the stable and found his father eating supper. Instead of going to the table, he went and sat by the fire.

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WOLF GLEN.

By Edward S. Ellis.

[From a Special Contributor.]

CHAPTER III.—THE FLIGHT OVER THE ICE.

The same minute that Monteth Sterry saw the new peril which threatened them all, he darted out beside the brother and sister, who had slackened their pace at sight of the furious wolves in front.

"What shall we do?" asked Fred. "We cannot push on; let's go up stream."

"You cannot do that," replied Jennie, "for they are gathering behind us."

A glance in that direction showed that she spoke the truth. It looked as if a few minutes would bring as many there as in advance.

"We shall have to take to the woods," said Fred, "and there's little hope there."

"It won't do," added the sister, who seemed to be thinking faster than either of her companions. "The instant we start for the shore they will be at our heels. Make as if we were going to run in close to the right bank, so as to draw them after us; then turn and dash through them."

The maneuver was a repetition of the one she and her brother had executed a few minutes before, and was their only hope.

"I will take the lead with my pistol," said Monteth, "while you keep as close to me as you can."

Every second was beyond value. The ravening wolves were not the creatures to remain idle while a conference was under way. At sight of the three figures near the middle of the course they rent the air with howls and came trotting toward them with that light, springy movement shown by a gaunt hound, to whom the gait is as easy as a walk.

Monteth Sterry shot forward on his right foot, his revolver with its two precious charges lightly gripped in his naked hand.

This was to be called into play only in the last extremity. The killing of a couple of wolves from such a horde could produce no effect upon the rest, unless perhaps to furnish some of them a lunch, for one of the voracious traits of the lupus species is that they are cannibals, so to speak.

His hope was that the dash and report of the weapon would frighten the animals into opening a path for a moment, through which they could dart into the clear space below.

Having started, Monteth did not glance behind him. Fred and his sister must look out for themselves. He had his hands more than full.

With a swift, sweeping curve, he shot toward the bank, the brutes immediately converging to head him off. The shore Sterry did as his friends did, while familiar scraps of the lupus species in that they are cannibals, so to speak.

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pistol. They were near, for he could hear that multitudinous pattering on the ice, when the din of their cries permitted it, and they were rushing fast.

But, he reasoned, if they were so close to them, they must be still closer to the brother and sister, whose peril, therefore, was correspondingly greater. He looked around. He was further from the horde than he supposed, but Fred and Jennie were not directly behind him as he had thought.

At the moment an awful thrill shot through him; he caught a glimpse of Fred close in shore, and going like the wind. The couple were still preserved from the fangs of the wolves, but only heaven knew how long it would last.

A short way ahead an opening showed where a creek put in from the woods and hills. Monteth gave it only a glance when he skimmed past at the same furious pace as before. It looked as if there was hope at last, for those first seen were all at the rear. If new danger came, it would be from others that ran out on the ice in front.

"It seems to me that all the wolves in Maine are on this little river," was his thought, "but there may be a few left that will try to get into our path."

A wild cry came from his friends and he glanced toward them. Not only that, but believing his help was needed, he sheered over to them as quickly as he could.

The course of the river had changed, so that a ribbon of shadow extended along that bank, partially obscuring the form of Fred Whitney, who seemed to cling to it as though therein lay his safety.

The brutes were now so far to the rear that they were little to be feared at the river's end, and the chance was equal, and while able to follow in a straight line,

they were doing so with more speed than would be expected.

It struck Sterry that his friend was not skating with his utmost skill. He was puzzled and alarmed.

"What's the matter, Fred?" he called, drawing quickly near him.

"O, Jennie! Jennie! What will become of her?"

Fred Whitney, it was now apparent, was alone.

Forgetful of the savage brutes, Monteth Sterry slackened his pace and in a scared voice exclaimed:

"What has become of her? Where is she?"

"She darted into the mouth of that creek,"

"Why didn't you follow?"

"I could not; it was done in a flash; she called to me to keep on and said something else which I could not catch."

"But," continued the wondering Monteth, "how could she do it when she was at your side?"

"She fell a little to the rear and made a lightning turn. I attempted to follow, but it seemed that the last few minutes of the race were in my path and it was certain death. I was frantic for the moment, and even now do not understand what it all meant."

"What a wonderful thing!" cried Monteth; "the chances are a thousand to one that she is lost."

"I think," said the brother, half beside himself, "that it may have been a good thing, but—"

A peculiar cry behind them caused Monteth to turn his head. The wolves had gained so fast during the last few minutes that one of them was in the act of springing upon Fred Whitney.

"Stop, quick!" shouted his companion. Fred bent low in the nick of time, and the gaunt, lank body shot over his head, landing on the ice in front. Before he could gather himself a bullet from the revolver was driven into his vitals and he rolled over, snapping and yelping in his death throes.

The skaters swerved aside enough to avoid the next instant when the skimming over the ice at their utmost speed.

It was not a moment too soon, for the bullet had struck high, but they could travel faster than the animals, and steadily drew away from them, ere long, they were safe, so far as those brutes were concerned. They continued the pursuit, however, being a number of rods to the rear and in plain sight of the fugitives, who looked back, while speeding forward, with undiminished swiftness.

But the couple could not continue their flight, knowing nothing of the missing one. The wolves were between them and her and Monteth Sterry had fired the last shot in his revolver.

"How far back does that tributary creek run?" he asked.

"I never learned, but probably a good way."

"Is breadth is not half of this?"

"No, nothing like it."

"What has become of her?"

"Alas! alas! What shall I answer?"

"But, Fred, she is not without hope; she can skate faster than either of us and I am sure none of them was in front of her on the creek or she would not have made the turn she did."

"What need that she should? When they are thrown behind, she can take off her skates and continue homeward through the woods, or she may find her way back to the river and rejoin us."

"Go, then, if you are right, but some of the wolves may appear in front of her and then—"

"Don't speak of it! We would have heard

their cries if any of them had overtaken her."

No situation could be more trying than that of the two youths, who felt that at every rod toward home took them that distance further from the beloved one, whose fate was involved in awful uncertainty.

"This won't do," added Monteth, after they had skated some distance further; "we are now so far from the brutes that they cannot trouble us again; we are deserting her in the most cowardly manner."

"But what shall we do? What can we do?"

"You know something of this part of the country; let's take off our skates and cut across to the woods, where we can find refuge in the limbs of a tree and it is awaiting us."

"Isn't some one coming up stream?" asked Fred, peering backward, where the straight stretch was so extensive that the vision permitted them to see unusually far.

"It may be another wolf."

"No, it is a person. Perhaps Quince has been drawn from his home by the racket. He is a great hunter. I hope it is he, for he can give us help in hunting for Jennie."

Monteth suddenly gripped the arm of his friend.

"It is not a man—it is a woman!"

"Who can it be? Not Jennie, surely?"

"Hurry along! You are no skater at all!"

It was she! That was her voice, and it was her slight, girlish figure skimming like a swallow toward them.

Within the following minute Fred Whitney clasped his beloved sister in his arms, both abiding their breath on the surface of the larger stream, which she showed her a beast in the act of leaping at her. Her dart to the left was only the effort to elude him for that instant, and she was not aware of the change was equal and it will be seen that her only danger was from the front.

The creek was so narrow that if any of the wolves appeared before her, she would be lost, for there was not room to maneuver as on the larger stream.

But none presented themselves. The first signals that she should try to rejoin him further down the stream, with whose many turnings she was more familiar than he.

She succeeded the tributary with all the wonderful skill at her command. Not only the brute that was on the point of leaping at her, but three others turned as soon as they could, and she was alone, and after her at their utmost best.

But her change of direction was a most fortunate action. As in the case of the abrupt darting, when she was on the surface of the larger stream, it placed her considerably in advance of the nearest pursuers. Add to this her power of outspeeding them, and the chance was equal, and it will be seen that her only danger was from the front.

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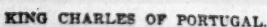
But

(From a Special Correspondent.)

After luncheon the President spoke to me about the mission to Portugal, which was then vacant, and which he kindly offered me. I was glad to know that I could number him among the friends who



The English tongue. I was indignant at first that such a man should be employed in such a position who could not give an answer to visitors in the language of the country he served, but after seeing the old man daily, and remarking his fidelity and his pride in his place, I was disinclined, like many before me, to overlook his shortcomings and continue him in office. His son, a native, employed as a clerk, spoke English fairly well, and had all the faithfulness of his father. I think either of them would fight for the United States at the drop of a hat.

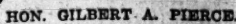


A MISTAKEN NOTION.

to which you could not brook. But what was to be done? Gracious heavens! Did anyone ever hear such a horrible complication." And the Marquis gesticulated in French, and called upon divine interference in Portuguese, until some other thing was decidedly comical. And he was evidently greatly surprised that I did not fume and swear and walk the floor as he did. After finding that he had no solution of the puzzle I suggested that I remain away from the reception altogether. "My God!" he ejaculated, rising and walking the

the door, but as I did so the leader of each squad stepped forward and handed me a sealed envelope. I passed these over to the venerable Vice-Consul General, inquiring what they meant and what they were for. He smiled and the others smiled and told me it was the King's guard command for their fees, their tips, or whatever you will, to call them, and the letters were simply gratifications for the money accompanying the demands for cash.

The spectacle is a queer one to a Yankee American, but does not seem to surprise the Europeans. I think it is so because it is probably because this genteel manner of asking alms is more common in Europe than America. There were several of these letters, each couched in a different manner, ranging from mere detachment or command, but the purport and object of all were the same. I give a translation of one of the letters, which is a sample of all the *Nesadudis*. Listen:

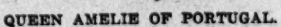


(Signed) "JOSE BIAS GONZALAES,
"JOSE MARIA DA FONSECA."
And just below is the following receipt
cheerfully signed by the royal courier,
who presented the letter:
"Received 4500 reis. (About \$4.50.)"

As I have said, word came from the Marquis de Pombal that I was to be at the Palace of the Ajuda (a larger and more elaborate structure than the one wherein I had been presented to the King) on the following day at 2 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour I drove between lines of soldiers.

It is the custom for a representative, who is about to be presented, to put his

As I could not, took the arm of the Marquis and entered the royal apartments. The Marquis was a tall, slender, well-proportioned woman of 26, or thereabouts, was standing in the center of a room about fifty feet square, supported on either side by her two ladies-in-waiting. The Marquis bowed as we entered the room, again where we had approached half way to where she stood. She then bowed and we stood motioned in front of her. Then the Marquis performed the ceremony of introduction, which consisted of her placing her hand on my left shoulder and saying, "I am glad to leave me the orthodox greeting." She welcomed me to Lisbon in perfect English, which she carried on her part of the conversation. The Marquis then bowed and we bowed after which we bowed ourselves once more. I drew a sigh of relief, and was convinced that I had passed the ceremony of the Marquis. When I was again tapped on the shoulder by the Marquis, who informed me that I was to be presented to the Queen. The Dowager Marquis then went through the ceremony of marching and bowing. The Queen's mother does



of Victor Emanuel, and when I told her that I was duly grateful at meeting her, both Queen and as the daughter of one whom all Americans delighted to honor, she responded most feelingly and graciously. Her husband, Prince of the King's brother, Don Alfonso, and here the introductions terminated, and we returned to the diplomatic room.

THE RECEPTION.

In a few minutes a corps of diplomats, accompanied by the Queen, and the Papas Nuncio, who is the dean of the diplomats, leading the way, proceeded to the throne-room, the ladies forming in a line at the end of the room to depart. Immediately thereafter, a couple of dignitaries appeared, leading the way for the royal family, the King, the Queen, the Queen Mother, when the Queen Dowager and the Prince, and then the numerous ladies in waiting composed of the favorites among the nobles, and the daughters of the Queen, the secret Ministers and the scores of nobles and military and naval officers of high rank.

When all were assembled the King passed on to the head of the diplomatic line, and, beginning there, shook hands and held a few minutes' conversation with each member of the corps. The Queen did the same with the ladies, and after greeting each one she passed on, speaking to the gentlemen while the King went down the line.

**True Philosophy of These Things—
Why the Corsets of the New
Woman are a Flat-footed
Failure.**

a bit of a to fetch her up. Then the independent woman confronted me. I was perfectly helpless as she seated herself in the most comfortable chair in the room and began to talk. She was selling reformed corsets on the installment plan and incidentally she was telling of the pleasures of independence. She told me that, with no tyrant near her to order her about, she made her coffee on a gas stove and provided her breakfast out of a tin sardine box and a glass jar of ginger snaps. She counted this as one of the pleasures of independence. She told me she had never been married.

UTILIZING PACKING BOXES.

And she seemed to think I had made a great mistake in not following the directions given in the "Woman's Column" of the Daily Herald as to how one could live on 7 cents a day, and like the lady, be highly cultivated, and recognize the uselessness of the tyrant man.

She said if I had a pair of her corsets my heart would throb in union with his desire for freedom. I felt that my heart would throb in union with his enough to pay for the corsets, and I was glad to do, owing to the appearance of the corsets who transcended all other mine in his impudence and made faces at me while I wept.

But, to return to the corsets, which I am sure nobody would ever do if they

had either seen or tried them on. And the question was raised line, and on a question of accumulation of business, but she calculated to leave their imprint on one's skin, while they were made of a hideous gray stuff that she said wouldn't show the dirt! That was a nice reason for buying them. As if people would wear anything but the best! She said she thought that were sold, if they didn't show it. She said she felt from the way I talked that I was behind the times. She felt that I did not understand the

USES OF A MORAL CORSET.

And was probably given over to some broadened thing that came from the ladies where vice reigns. Very appropriately, colored lady who was cleaning windowpanes, and she went on to sing, in what might be called a strident voice, and with a broad twang that would have delighted the soul of a Boston woman, this couplet: "The ladies of France, they want to wear

But they can't do it, you know."

This made the independent lady angry which was not right, and she departed talking to herself, and quite convinced that I had given my neighbors' maid a tip as to what melody she should choose. But was quite innocent.

However, the independent lady went next day to a club meeting, and spoke of

me as weak and having no moral backbone. Honestly, I don't think I have. And that is why I prefer to wear a good pair of slays, well-shaped and pretty to look upon. Every woman should desire to have properly-fitting slays, and, by properly-fitting, I mean those that are agreeable to her. A fairly-well fitting corset never hurt any woman, but those that are so well made, that are too tight about the waist, too loose about the bust, and in lumps about the hips, will not only spoil the figure and make the bodice fit badly, and look ugly, but they are absolutely uncomfortable.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

One's stays should fit every part of the figure perfectly, hold the bust up slightly and be as smooth over the hips as if they were the skin itself. They should not need to be pulled up or down. They should be so made that if this must be done, they are too tight for you. The strings may need a little drawing—just a little—but that you should have to push and pull, and strain the inches upon a full, firm, and supple back between them in small mounds should exist, prove that you have bought the wrong number, and that you really need a pair of stays.

The woman whose figure needs improvement should never buy a pair of corsets that are too large in the bust. Have them instead, fit you exactly, and then the additional length and width will need to be added in by your dressmaker in the form of cotton or curled hair. One has the recom-

mentation of softness, the offer of lightness. The dress reformer offers in the place of the corset, with its stiffening cords, shapeless, certain to be uncomfortable on account of the buttons, and certainly of no use in bracing one up. It rather suggests to my mind the ironing board of a dress reformer, a historical personage, Catherine de Medic.

IT IS TIRRESOME.

By the bye, aren't you getting horribly tired of hearing in the drawing-room, at the theater, and from beneath the book-covers, about the woman with a past? There is too much talk about her, and there is too much talk about the woman who is extremely undesirable. Women talk about her exactly as if she were the most immaculate person. Indeed, they seem almost to worship her. Now, any womanan actress, a singer, a dancer, a model, who led a wrong life, who has repented and is

trying to do right, does, I believe, deserve all the sympathy and consideration that she is capable of. But I cannot believe that she is so simple as to be so easily deceived. I think she is simply because she has done what she should not have done. And I do not believe that she should be allowed to take her place in this world, at least, beside the women who have led pure lives. I think that if I were a man, I would not wish to be tempted would simply succumb; live as they fanned, get as much pleasure out of a wicked life as they could, and then when it seemed dead, and when I was tired of it, I would go back to the old, had lost their beauty, or wished to lead a different life, would do it because they would be treated as if they had never known what sin was. I tell you this cannot but lead to keep our country from being honest.

THE SCRIPTURES EXPOUNDED

Somebody, who is very tender-hearted, says to me: "But He who was divine, told us to go and to sin in no more."

ONE WOMAN'S CREED.

My religion is, possibly, a crude one, but it satisfies me. This is its gospel: "I shall pass through the world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it, or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again." That is all.

A clever woman the other day was at a luncheon, one of those where questions are asked, and the first one was: "Who have had the most influence upon the people?" Every name was mentioned, from Marie Stuart down to Queen Victoria, and from George Eliot back to Catherine of Aragon. The best answer, it was conceded, came from the one who thinks more than she talks. She said, "The Virgin Mary." This was greeted with applause, and it was conceded that she had won the prize.

This bit of gossip was told. When the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was being played at San Francisco, a bright chum said that it ought to have had an additional life. Some one asked him what it was and he said, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray; or, Life in San Francisco." They asked: "What constitutes

A GENTLEWOMAN?"

One woman said: "Being well born, well bred and well dressed." Another description was this: "A gentlewoman is a woman who is never heard, except by the person to whom she is talking, who has plenty of small talk, but no curiosity; who shows, by her quiet smile, that she appreciates that which is amusing, and who is never out of the wrong. Her gowns are suited to the time and occasion, and who never bores one with personal details."

Still another was, "A gentlewoman is always neat in her dress, quiet in her manner, and reposeful in her effect. She is never out of the right, and she is never out of the wrong." But the one that took the prize was this: "A gentlewoman is womanly."

It is a pity that the "womanly" income of us all if this question business is kept up, for it is really a greater strain on the intellect than cooking terrapin to suit a man. That is why I am not a man. I like to know, but I never expect to find out. This is my first query.

PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

Why do women prefer to write the nasty novels they do now, instead of honoring themselves by putting their names to those that would teach all women to be better and nobler?

Why do men insist upon their wives dressing as elegantly as quietly as possible, which is proper, and then give voice to their admiration of some loudly dressed, loudly mannered creature who is a disgrace to her sex?

Why do women teach their daughters to be virtuous and only find it necessary to teach their sons to be honest?

Why do the men who are passionate lovers usually become such tiresome husbands?

Why do women worry wrinkles on their faces over petty troubles and bear great ones magnificently?

Why do men forget that courtesy becomes a husband as well as it does a

lover?
 Why do women think that it doesn't matter any difference whether they exert themselves to entertain their husbands?
 Why are reformers almost invariably ugly to look upon?
 Why are postage stamps so lacking in grace?
 Why are bank notes so disgracefully dirty?
 Why are telegrams invariably written without any regard to the sense of the message?
 Why are messenger boys capable of being as impudent as—well, there is nothing that compares with their impudence.
 I hope that somebody can answer these questions and I shall be obliged if, when they feel that they can give me the information that I desire, it will be written out with black ink on white paper, in a clear hand, and directed, very plainly to

Object Lessons in Irrigation.

C. L. Stevenson of Utah lately gave a reporter for Colman's Rural World of Salt Lake City the following object lesson about irrigation as it is understood and practiced in Utah. Mr. Stevenson said: "I have taken the trouble to collect statistics from the farmers themselves, and will give you some of these so that you can judge of the matter for yourselves. Now, take an irrigated farm of, say, forty acres. It will yield you the following crops and receipts so that there shall be no guessing. Here they are:

First cost of water right and land	\$1500
Water right, at \$40 per acre	1600
One mile of fence	140
Dwelling house, complete	1000
Stable and barn	1000
Clearing, planting, etc.	60
One hundred shade trees	100
One hundred bushels of seed	10
One hundred bushels of seed	10
Ten acres planted to alfalfa and seed	20
Twenty acres wheat and seed	20
Four acres potatoes	5

Total	\$950
Wheat rental	100
Eight hundred bushels of wheat at 60 cents	\$480
Twelve hundred bushels of potatoes	\$480
Two hundred and fifty bushels of oats	25
at \$1	25
Ten acres alfalfa and seed	15
Total	\$1,145

This shows a net earning of 50 percent, or one-half the total amount in the country for the first year's work.

This is only one case of many which could cite. In 1888, when the American Agricultural office was first moved to the former raising the largest crop of wheat in any part of the United States, the prize was secured by William Gibby of my city who raised 800 bushels of clean wheat, 30.1 bushels from an accurately surveyed acre of ground. The crop came up in the middle of February, and received no attention until April when it was rolled once. No other care was given it until harvest time, and the yield of the entire field averaged 30 bushels to the acre.

There are numerous such clean wheat fields over the Territory where the wheat crop averages sixty bushels to the acre. We have seen the system of irrigation; we have even rain-makers.

The irrigation is thoroughly understood, the land of the arid region now lying waste will be brought into production which is actually overcrowding our large cities.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.) Our William Springer reforming the financial system of the United States and the American Indian in front of a cigar store. It would take William a week to work out on his state the difference between the two dozen state and the dozen wildcats.

ICE YACHTING.

An Eastern Winter Sport
that Requires Nerve.

The Daring Ice Yachtsmen of the
Hudson and Their Ex-
ploits.

How Ice Yachts are Rigged—How
Sailed—A Thrilling Experience
in a Flying Craft on
the River.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Ice-yachting is the sport of winter which appeals to the American temperament. The typical American gentleman has every whit as much love of out-door sport in his composition as has for centuries marked the sturdy Briton, and with it all the American has a certain dash and restless energy which is not characteristic of his cousin across the pond. Both love to do their own work, so long as the task lies within the fields of gentlemanly exercises; both attain a mastery of feats of strength, skill and daring which astonishes the world, but there is a marked difference in their methods. The Briton buckles to his task with the bulldog intention of doing it well and thoroughly, while the American's motto is to do it well, thoroughly and rapidly.

Nervous rapidity of action is a national characteristic, and if there is a possibility of increasing the action in any sport, the true American is the man of all men to make things lively up. Hence he glories in the bird-like flight of the swift ice yacht, for to his temperament the rush through the keen, bracing air is like a draught of good wine. His craving for speed wherever speed is allowable, and the ice-yacht gratifies this craving better than any other of his varied amusements. His restless, inventive genius speedily grasped the problem of how to produce the best craft for sailing over ice, and today Americans beyond question possess the finest and fleetest ice-yachts in the world.

THE DARING ICE YACHTSMEN OF THE HUDSON.

For years the daring ice yachtsmen of the Hudson have held the proud position of leaders in the most exhilarating and nerve-trying of winter sports, and among them are to be found the best skippers and most reckless sailors of all their jolly band. Where ice-yachts can go, they go, and if a yacht cannot go all the way, they will see that the craft goes as far as she can, though desperate chances may have to be taken.

But the sport is not confined to the Hudson. In every lake or river town in the Northern States and in Canada, in fact, wherever suitable sheets of ice are available, there will be found a greater or less number of the swiftest craft that wind ever rushed ahead or mortal ever saw. The cities and towns of the St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, contain many enthusiastic lovers of the steel-shod craft, and great is the rejoicing when ice is in proper condition for a spin. Small wonder is it that these men love their sport, for what better way of spending a bright, frosty afternoon than in whizzing with the speed of a bird sailing over the gleaming aid of level ice?

THE RIGS IN USE.

The shape and rig of the craft have changed little since the sport attained popularity. A line drawn around the hull (if it may be so called,) of an ice-yacht would form an acute angled triangle of which the base would represent the bows of the yacht. The main frame of the yacht is formed like a T, and to the three ends of the timber the runners are affixed. The rear one only is movable, and it plays the part of a rudder for the yacht. In ice-yachts intended to serve the purpose of racing machines, special runners are a most important feature, but for the ordinary pleasure craft less attention need be paid to details.

The two popular rigs are the "lateen" and the "jib and mainsail." Racing ice yachts are classified according to the measurement "overall," as are yachts. Up the Hudson and on the Shrewsbury are to be seen the finest examples of racing

VIOLA SCHOTTISCHE.

GEORGE J. ZOLNAY.



Copyright, 1894, by The New York Musical Record Co.



Viola Schottische.—2.

THE SKIPPER OF AN ICE YACHT.

The successful skipper of an ice yacht must be a cool-headed, iron-nerved man and the possessor of rare good judgment. The yachts fly so fast and answer so quickly to the tiller that a nervous hand should never touch the stick. Two yachts bearing toward each other may be far apart one moment and into each other the next if any mistakes are made. A collision when at speed means, usually, matchwood of the colliding boats and probably more or less serious injuries to crews.

Not infrequently a boat will work far out upon a lake or bay and cracks which

"Glorious," chimed four voices together as the skipper began some slower windward work.

"You'll go back a darn sight faster than you came out," he remarked, but the party paid small attention. After half an hour of working to windward, the skipper exclaimed, "Now boys, lay low, for there's muscle coming."

Something in his voice sounded ominous, but the boat swung around sharply and before the passenger had time to think, she gave a leap like a frightened horse and darted away like a puff of snow. Faster, faster—leaping, gliding, heeling, she flew, till drifts, clear ice and all spun sternward like a variegated ribbon. Sparks came before eyes, frost plumed noses, startled blood leaped in response to that glorious rush and half choked voices raised a queer, left-behind, yell of approval.

"Look out—hang on!" yelled the skipper.

Whizz—up—crash—an amazing sound through a cloud of flying snow told that a drift had been struck. On she flew, while shore wharves seemed to be rushing to meet her.

"Sit tight—you fellows—water ahead."

"WATER AHEAD."

Every head was raised in apprehension. The swell had parted the ice and a streak of restless blue water appeared dead ahead. The skipper's face looked strained and anxious as he moved his hand a trifle. She veered a point and gathered greater speed. Every eye was glued upon the rapidly-broadening chasm over which apparently no boat could fly.

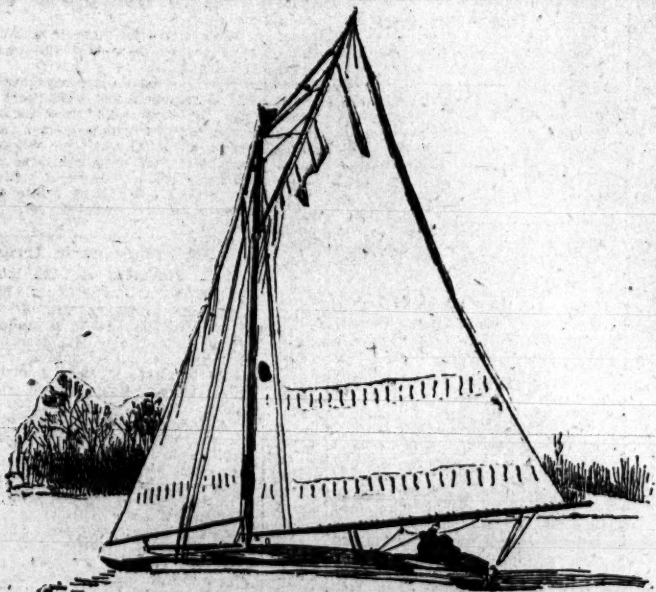
dead on shore. I gave one look at the perpendicular frozen clay, dropped off and went booming ahead on the seat of an excellent pair of trousers. As I slid I turned just in time to see her ram into the bank. Away went mast and sail, and away went crew. One man cleared the bank in grand style and eventually picked himself up on the level above. The would-be skipper in his flight fouled the mast, and was found wrapped around it like a wet rag. Luckily no bones were broken, but he didn't recover his wind for a long, long time. My impromptu slide covered nearly fifty yards, and most of my polished track was sown with woolly fuzes and threads of honest twine. I ate off the mantelpiece for three consecutive days, and craft was wrecked, and the only thing that kept us from chilling during the long tramp home was the true skipper's red-hot talk.

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Cherry Culture in Russia.

Prof. Hansen of Iowa, lately traveled through Russia and kept his eyes open for any novelties in horticulture which the land of the White Bear might present. He was particularly impressed with the quantity and excellence of the Vladimir cherry, to be found in the regions about Moscow, at a distance of about one hundred miles from that ancient city. The fruit comes from these districts by the railroad and is distributed widely in both Europe and adjacent cities in Asia. Relative to cherry culture in that country Prof. Hansen is reported to have said:

"On the sparrow hills, which are merely



THE "SCUD."

crafts. The Hudson River fleet generally capture the highest honors, as it contains the larger proportion of big boats, but the Shrewsbury sailors are keen and they have several first-class yachts of from fifty to sixty feet over all. Notable among them is the Scud, which many experts consider the fastest ice yacht in the world. She is owned by Mr. Weaver. Formerly she was lateen-rigged, measured twenty-five feet between runners, carried a fifty-foot boom and 750 square feet of canvas. She has to her credit a trial quarter mile in fifteen seconds, and a straightaway mile and a quarter in fifty-two seconds. She is now rigged with jib and mainsail, and to give an idea of how fast the modern ice yacht must fly, it may be said that the Hudson cracks have beaten the Scud in championship events. The Hudson River, from the Highlands to Albany, is the natural headquarters for ice yachting, but the Shrewsbury men are aggressive and may yet conquer their rivals.

THE TERRIFIC SPEED OF ICE YACHTS. Most of the noted yachts are racing machines, skeleton frames, with tiny cook pits, able only to accommodate two or three persons. The speed they attain in a good breeze is simply terrific. Strange though it may appear, an ice yacht frequently attains a speed greater than that of the wind which drives it, so that the term "sailing like the wind" may be truthfully applied to these flyers. The yacht starts freely, owing to trifling friction, gathers speed as she goes, darts in ahead. In response to a gust, and is presently booming along at a rate, which, for the time, is actually faster than the impelling winds. Under certain conditions, progress, therefore, consists of a series of rushes and slowing down, the boat moving first slower than the wind, then, perhaps, at the same rate, and finally faster. Racing against fast express trains is a popular amusement at several points on the Hudson, and the iron horse has to fully extend himself to hold the rubbered craft.

may broaden to great fissures, may appear in the ice between the boat and the shore. Then follows an exciting rush, for all fissures in the way must be cleared with flying leaps. Under such conditions a mistake on the part of the skipper may result seriously. Woo betide him if he loses his nerve and fails to hold his racer well in hand, especially when she takes the ice again after a leap. It is no child's play to flash over broad expanses of ice cold water into which a nervous hand may plunge craft and crew. For downright fun, the old-fashioned boat, decked all over, with room for four or five passengers is superior to the racing machine.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE IN ICE YACHTING.

Four of us hired a boat, to be sailed by its owner and went for a dash around the bay. With fur caps drawn over ears and snugly muffled in heavy coats and rugs we lay on the deck to await developments. Half a gale of wind was blowing, and the ice was keen and hard as flint. Here and there the snow had been filed in frost ridges. A way sped the craft and the crowd cheered with excitement for only the one boat dared to venture out. Whizz—whizz! She tore away like a mad thing, with one state cutting air a foot above the ice. Almost before the party had caught its breath it had traveled a mile and a half.



AN ICE BOAT PARTY.

Whizz—whizz—"My God, man, you'll put us

The sentence was never finished. For an instant she was in air with cruel water below—then came a dull, grinding shock and she had just cleared one of the broadest jumps on record. So near a shave was it, that the spectators on the wharves were silent until she had lost headway below them. Then a shout went up. "Well done, the Magic."

Upon another occasion four of us were sailing up and down a river, of perhaps 100 yards in breadth. A big wind was blowing, and the banks of the river were almost perpendicular about ten feet high, and, of course, frozen hard. One skipper had a call to make at a farmhouse, and when he left the boat he advised us to wait until he returned. One "know-it-all" declared that the thing was easy, and, taking the stick, he let her drive. I lay well to one side of the boat. We worked along for half a mile, then the amateur put her about for a dash back to our starting point.

A big gust of wind struck her, and made her fairly fly for a quarter of a mile or so. Then the ambitious skipper got nervous, and the boat swerved until she was headed

bluffs south of the city of Moscow, I also found large orchards of a cherry closely resembling the Vladimir. The Vladimir is as large or larger than Early Richmond, with a small pit, is black in color with highly-colored juice, quite firm flesh and of delicious quality. It would be called a notable fruit at any point in America. The cherries are marketed in round, flat, wooden boxes, holding about fifteen pounds. It is propagated by sprouts and sometimes by seeds, as it is an established race and comes nearly true from the pit. The trees may be called large bushes as grown there. Often they are grown with several stems like a bush. They are grown on the renewal plan, as experts grow the grape, currant and gooseberry, but with this bush-cherry the old wood is cut at larger intervals of from eight to ten years. These bush-cherry orchards are a source of great profit.

(San Jose Mercury.) The mistakes which Ingersoll imputes to Moses are unimportant compared to the mistakes made in gathering mushrooms. This is the time of year when the toadstool palms itself off upon the unsuspecting. Beware of the toadstool.

The Carpet Week

Of the Red Letter Sale this week. In all the wide, wide world there is no more select selection of Carpets than we show you here. Not a poor pattern, not a coarse coloring, not an unworthy quality allowed; the prices stand up "face front" for themselves; the prices quoted are for the carpets made and laid, lining included, making this by far the most important sale of Carpets ever inaugurated on this coast.



Red Letter Sale Carpet Prices.

Best Mouquette Carpets, all the newest designs and colorings, per yard.....	\$1.10
Best Body Brussels Carpets, such as Bigelow & Lowell's, per yard.....	\$1.10
Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets, such as Sanford's and Smith's Extras and Roxbury's, per yard.....	80c
Best All-wool Ingrain Carpets, choice colorings and designs, per yard.....	65c
Good, fair wearing quality Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	35c
Room size Remnants—Best Body Brussels Carpets, per yard.....	90c
Room size Remnants—Best Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yard.....	60c

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE Co.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY.

The Widest Street in the City.

VISIBLE SPEECH.

(From an Occasional Contributor.)

"Visible speech!" Well, that is just what I mean, not audible speech, and not written speech, though, of course, the symbols which are used by the various nations of the earth to represent written language do make speech visible to the individual to whom the sounds they indicate are familiar. But there are thousands of persons to whom the knowledge of sound is forever impossible, and it is for them that visible speech is a magician's wand, opening up a world of wonders to their minds, and enabling them to take their place among hearing and speaking people, without a sense of incapacity on account of their natural defect.

The deaf mute need now no longer be a creature devoid of the power of speech, for the sense of sight may be made to supply what the hearing is unable to accomplish, and language may be his medium of



ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL.

communication, instead of signs which of old were used as the telegraphic code between him and his fellows.

I was sitting in a railway coach one day, journeying toward the city, in whose suburb is my home, when a bright-faced lad about fifteen entered the carriage, and seated himself behind me. He carried a package of school-books, and in the course of a few moments we fell into conversation upon the subject represented by those texts. I was surprised at the mental acumen of the boy, his ready use of language, and his enthusiasm for the public high school which he attended. I noticed particularly his clear enunciation, about which there was, nevertheless, something peculiar. Now and again there would be a slight error of emphasis or accent, rather surprising in an American lad, such as he seemed, and especially in a boy of his intellectual attainments. I conversed with him some time, then it happened that in directing his attention to something by the roadside, I turned my head away from him, and continued speaking. The boy touched me on the arm. "Excuse me, madame," he said, "but I cannot understand if I do not see your face, for I am at a complete loss."

"A deaf mute!" I replied in astonishment, staring at him.

"Yes, I was born deaf, but I have learned visible speech, and though I attend the high school, and have little difficulty in understanding an ordinary speaker, I must of course have perfect view of the lips of the person with whom I converse, or I am at a complete loss."

I was silent for a moment, thinking of the wonderful achievements of science in alleviating human imperfections, and then I began to question the lad about the processes by which he had arrived at speech.

SOME LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

A B C D E

H I J K L

COMPLETION. ABRUPT. COMPRESSION.

SIGNS OF ACCENT.

and the understanding of language. What he told me led me to investigate the subject still further, and what I discovered I will here relate.

Many people suppose that mutism is the result of a defect in the organs of speech, but it is not so. Deaf mutes have all the vocal organs, but it was the lack of knowledge of their use that hampered them and their instructors for so many ages in their education. Of course, a person born deaf has no idea of sound, but I believe that every human creature, and perhaps dumb animals, have a certain thought language, into which is translated impressions and ideas. We all know that the sight of a speaker's face is a great aid to the comprehension of his hearers, and deaf mutes are adepts in reading countenances. They gain very early a knowledge of facial expression which assists them very much when they come to learn speech scientifically, and I assure you that it is now taught scientifically, and with remarkable success. The preferred plan is to take a child, who is born deaf, at the age of 18 months (the time when hearing children begin to talk) begin cultivating habits of imitation, and teach it to use the lips, tongue, palate and other vocal organs, as a preparatory measure. The instructor produces a simple vocal sound, placing the fingers of the child on the larynx, in order that he may feel the vibration. The learner is stimulated by means of rewards and caresses to imitate the action of the teacher, and thus, in course of time, learns to produce the sound correctly. The apple or some other tempting bribe is placed before him. The teacher repeats the name of the object, carefully showing the child how each sound is produced. When the learner is able to pronounce it correctly, the ob-

ject is given him. The use of signs is entirely discouraged, and it is remarkably how quickly deaf children learn to talk. I saw at the school in Englewood, Ill., where the system is wholly employed, children 5 years old who spoke as clearly, and with as good tone quality, as hearing children of the same age.

It is not generally known that Alexander Melville Bell, father of the Bell of telephone fame, was the author of the visible speech system, and the inventor of its alphabet. This able linguist and practical philanthropist was the father of a mute son, and it was the desire to lighten his child's affliction which led him to study the subject, and at last perfect a method that has never been equalled for the instruction of mutes. Indeed, so perfect is it, that his mute son, who died at the age of 17, not only spoke his own mother



Courteous Attention.

Careful Attention
to
Mail Orders.



Strictly One Price.

SPECIAL SALE.

Among the numerous bargains that our popular sale is affording, the most attractive are our costume materials, both in Woolen and Silk Fabrics, and we recommend the early attention of intending purchasers to the elegant assortments we are showing in these goods, handsome reception and street suits of stylishness and durability being now procurable from us at prices that in the near future will be impossible to duplicate. We also offer this week at our Sale Prices a handsome variety of coaching parasols and ribbons lately received.

Colored Silks.

200 pieces of fine Japanese Silk, of a really good texture and finish, full twenty inches wide, in orange, bluet, lavender, coach, lemon, canary, sea foam, pink, porcelain, tan, tobacco, geranium, damask, cream, black and white, good value for 85c, which will be given during our sale for 25c

250 pieces of pure India Silk of good quality and beautifully fine texture, in a large and tasteful variety of checks and stripes, suitable for both street and evening wear, always considered a bargain at 50c, which will be given during our sale for 35c

95 pieces of superior colored Moire, 19 inches wide, guaranteed all pure silk, in fawn, tan, drab, baby blue, nankeen, tully-ho, porcelain, gobein, cardinal, bordeaux, brown, vau-rose, navy, myrtle, bos, serpent, cadet and a large variety of other staple colorings, thorough good value for \$1, which will be given during our sale for 50c

108 pieces of 38-inch colored Surah of good body, guaranteed all pure silk, in black, white, baby blue, lilac, shrimp, cardinal, reseda, porcelain, vau-rose, cobra, invis, navy, heliotrope and an endless variety of new shades, actual value 75c, which will be given during our sale for 50c

45 pieces of self-striped Crystal Silk, of good body, lustrous satin finish, and full 21 inches wide, in opera pink, lemon, lilac, gobein, Bismarck, porcelain and pea green, sound value for \$1, which will be given during our sale for 65c

84 pieces of Tartan Plaid Surah, all pure silk and 21 inches wide, in the Stewart, Victoria, MacDonald, Forty-second, MacLain, MacGregor and a full range of the other "clans," imported to retail for \$1, which will be given during our sale for 75c

Bed Comforters and Pillows.

72 really good, full-size Bed Comforters, in both light and medium weights, and filled with fine white batting, as retailed heretofore for \$1.85, which will be given during our sale for \$1.50

48 full-sized silk-aline Bed Comforters, with electric down filling, equally as light and as warm as eiderdown, usually sold for \$8, which will be given during our sale for \$2.50

7 doz. of 8-lb pillows, size 22x27, covered with fine French sateen and filled with live goose feathers, manufactured to sell for \$1.60, which will be given during our sale for \$1.25

Ribbons.

110 pieces 8 1/2 inch Gros Grain Silk and Satin Brocade Ribbon of superior texture, and designs imported to retail at 75 cents, which will be given during our sale, for 25c

Colored Dress Goods and Suit Patterns.

48 pieces of all-wool Cheviot Suitings, 38 inches wide, of really good finish and durability, in a handsome variety of two-tone stripes, pin-head checks and mixed effects, usually sold for 40c, which will be given during our sale for 25c

78 pieces of superfine, all-wool Habit Cloth, of good weight, fine finish and 36 inches wide, in a variety of granite mixtures and stable colorings, usually sold for 50c, which will be given during our sale for 30c

56 pieces of superior all-wool Nans' Velling and Cashmeres, full 36 inches wide, in a variety of prettys evening shades, a standard article at 50c, which will be given during our sale for 35c

55 pieces of superior Zibeline Suiting, in a tasteful variety of two-tone, pin-head checks and hair-stripe effects, guaranteed all wool and full 52 inches wide, splendid value for \$1.00, which will be given during our sale for 50c

86 pieces of English blue, Naval Serge, guaranteed all pure wool, fast color, good weight and most superior finish, and full 46 inches wide, a standard article, at 75c, which will be given during our sale for 50c

225 imported all-wool and silk-and-wool full-length Suit Patterns, in a most "Distingue" selection of Serpentine, Boucle, Matelasse and Jacquard effects, in all the newest and choicest blendings of art and color, imported to sell at from \$7.50 to \$17.50, which will be given during our sale from \$5.75 to \$7.50

Chenille Table covers, Portieres, Symrna Rugs.

12 dozen of 4-4 Chenille Table Covers, with heavy tassels fringe, in a large variety of rich floral designs, splendid value for 75c, which will be given during our sale for 50c

72 pairs of full-sized Chenille Portieres, with deep dados in floral designs and 9-inch tassels fringe at top and bottom, good value for \$8.00 a pair, which will be given during our sale for \$2.25

900 Smyrna Rugs, in a large variety of floral designs and oriental colorings, in a full range of sizes, which will be given during our sale at from \$1.00 to \$4.50

Ribbons.

180 pieces Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 3 1/2 inches wide, guaranteed all pure silk in a large variety of the newest and most fashionable colorings usually sold at 40 cents a yard, which will be given during our sale for 20c

Black Dress Goods.

62 pieces of fine Black Costume cloth, 36 inches wide, guaranteed all-wool, of fine satin finish and fast color, a standard 85-cent article, which will be given during our sale for 25c

89 pieces of fine wool, Black Alpaca, with self-silk figured brocade, clear jet-dye and 38 inches wide, market value 60 cents, which will be given during our sale for 35c

81 pieces of Black Wool Dress Goods, in a choice range of silk brocade designs, guaranteed 36 inches wide, manufactured to sell at 75 cents, which will be given during our sale for 50c

17 pieces of superior all-wool Satin Selles, in a select range of self polka dot and striped designs, of fine texture and finish, fast jet black and 45 inches wide, as now sold for \$1.25, which will be given during our sale for 75c

60 pieces of thoroughly good all-wool Storm Serge, of medium weight, fine finish, fast jet black dye, and 63 inches wide, excellent value at \$1.25, which will be given during our sale for 75c

89 pieces of superfine all-wool Black Crinkle Crepon, of superior finish, and durability, full 44 inches wide, manufactured to sell at \$1.25, which will be given during our sale for \$1.00

Coaching Parasols.

86 dozen Coaching Parasols, in black surah and taffeta silks, with tasteful ebony handles and flexible steel frames, manufactured to retail at 75c and \$1.00, will be given during our sale for 50c and 75c

50 dozen Coaching Parasols, of superior quality, in chiffon, satin brocade and surah taffeta and moire antique silks, with fine silk linings, flexible steel ribs and ebony handles, in both plain and ruffled designs, absolutely good value at \$1.50, which will be given during our sale for \$1.00

29 dozen Coaching Parasols, in both Surah and taffeta silks, in plain and ruffled designs, with superior silk linings, chaste ebony sticks and unbreakable frames, as sold elsewhere at \$2.00, which will be given during our sale for \$1.25

40 dozen Coaching Parasols, of the most style and finish, in black taffeta, surah, moire antique, gros grain and Duchesse silks, silk lined, in plain, ruffled and lace-trimmed effects, imported to sell at from \$2.50 to \$7.50, which will be given during our sale at \$1.50 to \$4.50

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena.

tongue, but German and French as well. Prof. Blackie and Dr. Murray, the eminent of Edinburgh and historian, tested the method thoroughly, and pronounced emphatically in its favor, and its first trial made at Miss Bell's private school for deaf mutes near London. It has not come into general use in this country, owing mainly to the State institution policy of many of the States, where the children of deaf mutes, where the children of deaf mutes are looked upon as incapables, for whom an asylum, rather than culture, is furnished, and it is only in a few isolated private schools that this most marvelous educational invention of the century has become an instrument at once of humanity and education.

It is supposed that the ordinary Roman alphabet suggests to the mind some of the positions of the vocal organs in producing the sounds which they represent, but however this may have been in the beginning, such an infinite variety of vowel sound exist in the English language, that the letters are in reality arbitrary characters, whose form gives little idea of their sounds. To make speech really visible, it is necessary that every symbol should be an accurate representation of the position of the vocal organs in their production. This does not require such a variety of devices as might be supposed, at first sight.

After the learner has reached the age when comparison is a necessary part in his education, and has been taught to associate ideas, say at the age of 6 or 7, he is carefully instructed in the physiology of the vocal organs. As not every person of mature age is familiar with the structure of these organs, it is well to call attention to it. On the top of the windpipe is a cartilaginous box, whose cavity may be compressed at will, and which opens freely into the windpipe and the throat. The orifice of the throat opening, which is technically termed "the glottis," is susceptible of an infinite variety of compressions, expansions and changes, and when in rest, is fully open, and the passage of the breath makes no sound. Still above the glottis is a pair of lips, the opening between which is called "the false glottis," and the breath in its passage to the nostrils and the mouth traverses this opening, enters a third, which is called the pharynx, which is separated

from the mouth proper by a sort of soft fleshy curtain, depending from its upper part and which is called the "soft palate."

The pharynx is the apothegm of elasticity, and, together with the soft palate, is the most important organ of speech, for of course the tongue, which is popularly regarded as the vocal organ, is only a superfluous, or rather a disciplined organ, appointing the places to the vocals in its regimen, and assigning each to duty. The soft palate is double, and performs the office of a valve, closing the nasal passages when it is raised, and the pharynx when it is depressed. The roof of the mouth is an arch, and the position of the tongue curve gives the polished variety to the mouth cavity. In forming the various consonants, the oral passages are compressed, but in producing vowel sounds, those passages are more or less open. If we turn our face to the right, the outline of the lips is a curve, hence all labial consonants are indicated in the visible speech alphabet, with a small right curve. The outline of the tongue at the back of the mouth where it is attached, is a curve to the left, hence consonants made with the back of the tongue to the back of the mouth are indicated by a curve to the left. When the tongue lies flat in the mouth, the upper surface is a slight curve with the pointed tip down, and when the tongue is raised as in the sound of "i," the outline of its upper surface is a curve with the points downward. Hence all sounds made with the tongue in these two positions, is shown by the corresponding curves.

The traditional "talking through the nose" is in reality talking with the nasal consonants made by the raising of the soft palate, hence all nasals, in the visible speech alphabet, are represented by a wavy line, the contour of the nasal passage as indicated by a cart. "A" placed after the symbol. Those that are abrupt are shown by an inverted comma after

the proper sign " " and whistling, clicking, and every possible vocal sound has its representation. A few letters of the alphabet will explain my meaning. The scheme is so simple that the child masters it far sooner than he could learn the ordinary arbitrary alphabet, and though he may never learn to distinguish between "ch" and "j," hard "c" and "k," "p" and "b," in articulation, these defects are hardly noticeable.

When the deaf mute has thoroughly mastered the visible speech alphabet, he is only half through the pocket line of the enemy. He must be taught to associate the characters with the alphabet used by the world at large. The mental training he has received in association and comparison is however, of infinite use to him. He has learned to speak, by this time, and has thus gained strength, for the power of expression is cumulative as well as diffusive, and everything which increases the power of expression adds to mental culture. Gesticulation, facial expression, and natural gesture of a speaker, are interpreters to him, and all concrete ideas are easily seized upon. When it comes to abstract ideas, the wonderful complex inner nature, the reasoning powers which are the gift of God to humanity, are his side enemy. He must be taught to associate the characters with the alphabet used by the world at large. 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Parisian Cloak and Suit Company

221 SOUTH
SPRING ST.

We realize that the winter season will soon pass by.
We realize the radical changes that take place in style each season.
We realize that our entire stock must be sold quickly.
Realizing these facts, we have

PULVERIZED PRICES. We ask only a small percentage of their original values, Take 'em away.
Your price is ours.

Tomorrow, MONDAY, we shall
place before you a

GIGANTIC JACKET SALE.

Our finest Imported English Worsted Broadcloth and Kersey Prince Albert Jackets that were \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00, black, navy and tans, take your pick at.....

\$10.00

English Chinchilla and Cheviot Jackets, black, navy and gray, these were \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00, take your pick at.....

\$5.00

Our \$10.00 Misses Jacket,
For.....**\$4.48**
Our \$7.50 Misses Jacket,
For.....**\$3.98**

Our \$6.00 Misses Jacket,
For.....**\$3.39**
Our \$5.00 Black Cheviot Jacket,
For.....**\$1.98**

Only a few of our \$10.00 Prince Albert
Jackets left, we are selling one lot at.....**\$3.98**
And another
At.....**\$4.48**

On Tuesday another GREAT WRAPPER SALE.

Merrimac Print Wrappers,
With a Watteau back.....**39c**
Eiderdown Lounging Robes, we sold them
all season at \$6.00, this sale.....**\$2.98**

Cotton Eiderdown Wrappers, Watteau back, \$1.19
a warm house gown.
Herring-bone Stripe, Tan and Gray Cassi-
mere Gowns.....**\$1.98**

Black Sateen Wrappers,
Beautifully made.....**98c**
Fancy-figured Sateen Wrappers,
Fine quality.....**\$1.19**

On Wednesday Grand Clearance Sale of Ulsters.

Finest Imported Scotch Cheviot Ulsters, with top capes, Finest Boucle Ulsters, with top capes, Finest Fur-trimmed and Braid Ulsters, for ladies and misses, all new styles, and worth from \$15.00 to \$30.00, will go at the uniform price of.....**\$3.98**

On Thursday the Grand Climax—Wonderful Sale of Ready-made Dresses.

It goes without saying that we were always recognized as carrying the finest, largest and most select line of ready-made costumes.

A few \$7.50
Basque Suits at.....**\$2.98**

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PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

SHADOWING A MAN.

How Detectives Keep Their Man Always in Sight.

Sure-enough Detectives Don't "Dog" Nor Wear False Beards on Their Faces.

Suspects Followed Through Long Journeys, and in Crowded Cities, and Never Lost—A Quick-witted Boy is Best.

(From a Special Contributor.)

One of the most valuable men on the detective force is a first-class shadow, and he is also one of the most difficult men to find, for the art of shadowing is one in which few excel. A shadow must be able to go without food or sleep for many hours; must have an eye like a hawk, so as to follow his man two blocks away, and not lose him in the crowd; must have the patience to wait in the street for half a day or half a night, always watching a particular doorway, from which the person shadowed may come forth at any moment; must be able to endure all kinds of weather and all extremes of heat and cold, and must be fertile in expedient, and always in the alert, so that whatever happens the man who is under surveillance will not escape.

Detectives are frequently called upon to shadow for weeks at a time some notorious criminal or respectable citizen fallen under suspicion. It is only a few months since one of the Pinkerton shadows "Kup" a famous express robber for five weeks on a stretch, never losing sight of him night or day, although the man, during that time, was constantly moving about and made a journey from Louisville to Lexington, Ky. Here was a responsibility of thousands of dollars resting upon one modestly-paid man who had to be faithful in the least degree in vigilance or faithfulness during, say twenty hours of each day, and the bird would have flown. But he did not fail and the express robber was arrested when the time was ripe.

The bodily fatigue involved in shadowing a person, even under the most favorable circumstances, is a very great. The man may visit forty places in a day, may take street cars and carriages, may lose himself in the maze of a great office building or visit some theater, dry-goods store or railway station, from which are numerous exits. Wherever he goes or whatever he does, the never-resting shadow must be near him at every moment, without allowing his presence to be suspected. He must do this, and does do it, even though the person shadowed suspects that he is being watched and is taking every precaution to baffle his pursuers.

DETECTIVES DON'T "DOG" NOR WEAR FALSE BEARDS.

As the popular ideas about shadowing are ludicrously incorrect, it may be well to begin by stating what the detective engaged in this work does not do. He never "dogs the footsteps" of the man he is pursuing and, indeed, remains behind him as little as possible, his usual position being some distance in front and on the opposite side of the street. A person who imagines himself under surveillance instinctively looks over his shoulder for some one behind him, but rarely thinks of searching for the shadow in front. Whenever the shadow places himself in the rear, he takes care to be at least a block behind the person he is following and never on the same side of the street. On a street car he never occupies

the same platform as his quarry, nor would he think of springing up behind a cab which the latter had taken. He would simply take another cab.

Nor does the detective have recourse to "mysterious disguises in accomplishing his difficult task of shadowing. When engaged on a long job he will put on a different hat and a different suit of clothes about once a week, just as ordinary citizens do; but as for altering his appearance in any other way he never thinks of it. False beards, false mustaches, queer goggles and lightning changes of clothing and character only exist in the imagination of writers, who, in their books and stories have made the detective a creature such as never existed on this or any other planet and one grotesquely unlike the real article. Not only are such theatrical disguises unnecessary, but they would defeat their own purpose and result in the detective's immediate betrayal, for there never yet was invented either on or off the stage any "make-up" involving false wigs, false noses, etc., that would not be detected by the casual observer as surely as he would detect the presence of a cork leg on some passer-by.

A QUICK-WITTED BOY THE BEST SHADOW.

So far from being the sharp-fetured, "lyng-ged," "sleuth-hound" fellows they are generally imagined, the shadow detectives are commonplace in the extreme in their appearance. In a great many instances they are men at all, boys of eighteen or so, such as lounge about on street corners. Mr. Pinkerton has had some of his greatest successes in shadowing with boys of 14 or 15, who are able to "crawl through a knot hole," and are never suspected by the parties they are following, even when seen stealing a ride on an express wagon, or starting into some shop window. Innocent-looking boys have brought more criminals to bay and been instrumental in the discovery of more crimes than would be believed.

On one occasion just to settle a friendly wager, Mr. Pinkerton gave one of Chicago's great editors a practical illustration of the ease with which a shadow may do his work and yet remain undetected. It was agreed that for a week a shadow should make a complete daily report of the movements and doings of a young lady typewriter employed by the editor during her absence from the office. The idea was not to pry into the young lady's life, which was quite exemplary, but merely to furnish a practical test, whose truth could be easily verified.

Accordingly the report was rendered every day as to where the typewriter took her lunch, what she ate, what persons she bowed to, what time she reached home, how she spent the evening, etc. The editor himself took occasion to wait in front of the building at such hours as the young lady would be entering or leaving the office, in order to watch the operations of the shadow, in which he was interested; but, look as he might, he could never see the shadow. He even walked several blocks behind the typewriter on various occasions, scanning every person near her, but he never caught a glimpse of the shadow. And yet the reports were in every case, absolutely correct, as he was able to verify.

Finally, very much perplexed and extremely curious, the editor went to Mr. Pinkerton and asked him to show him the shadow whose presence he was unable to detect. Much pleased at the success of experiment, Mr. Pinkerton walked down the street that day about lunch time accompanied by his friend, as as they passed the typewriter he pointed out the negro who was moving along lazily on the other side of the way.

"There is the shadow who has been turning in the reports all through the week," the editor was astonished. He admitted that he had seen the negro several times, but had never thought it possible that such an unpromising looking lad could be so clever.

thinks it possible for them to be detectives makes it easier for them to do their work."

HOW SUSPECTS LOOK OUT FOR SHADOWS.

One of the most important features of shadowing is the changing of the shadow as soon as there is reason to believe that the person followed may have suspected him. It often happens that a professional criminal—they being always the most difficult class to follow—will take measures to find out whether any one is following him or not. For instance, he will jump on a street car at one corner and jump off again after having ridden only one block. Then he will watch to see if any one else gets off and will then repeat the operation with a following car. It is impossible for even the cleverest shadow to continue operations in the face of such a move, and the only thing left for a detective to do in that case would be to remain quietly in the "hole," or telephone the office at the earliest possible moment that he had lost the scent and to have another man put on. By remaining on the car and not allowing his presence to be discovered, the shadow will probably have set at rest the man's suspicions, and it will be easy for the new shadow to "pick up" the trail again a few hours later, or certainly the next day, by going to the criminal's home or to some of his familiar haunts, which are usually well known.

THE SHADOW'S LAST MEASURE WITH A SUSPECT.

It happens not infrequently, however, that a shadow cannot afford to allow his man to escape him, even for a few hours. Perhaps he is pursuing some desperate criminal pending the arrival of requisition papers, or in the interim of making out a warrant for his arrest. Should such a man, by a clever expedient, force the shadow into other hands, the detective would be disappointed. Instead of giving up the chase, the shadow, if he understood his business, would meet this difficult situation by a trick that has been employed with success more than once by the Pinkerton detective. Instead of concealing himself any longer he would come forward boldly to the man he has been following, and deliberately pick a quarrel with him. He would dress him in an insulting way, or were that insufficient, would strike him in the face. Then a scuffle would ensue between the two men, and the outcome would be that both would be arrested and taken to the nearest police station for disorderly conduct. There the detective might reveal his identity and the reasons for wishing to have the man held, or he might preserve his incognito and allow himself to be put in a cell over night along with his fellow prisoner. At any rate, no matter what the cost, there are cases like the above where a shadow would not hesitate to take the law into his own hands, or even break the law, in order to keep the man he has been instructed to guard as he would his life.

A CHANGE OF SHADOW EVERY DAY.

In many cases there is a change of shadows every day. This daily change is easy when the man remains in one locality, for then it is only necessary to send a new shadow from the central office every early each morning to replace the one who "put the man to bed" the night before. But the problem is complicated when the man to be kept in sight is constantly on boats or railways, perhaps sleeping in a different city each night. Without a network of agencies, including large and small bureaus, established all over the United States, this flying shadowing would be impossible. As it is nothing is easier.

Take, for instance, the case of Schwartz, the notorious express robber and murderer, who was followed east from Chicago some years ago by Pinkerton shadows. He spent several days in Buffalo, where actions were reported hour by hour, until he bought his ticket for Philadelphia. As he took the train a fresh shadow did the same, securing a section in the same sleeping car, and taking his meals at the

same time as Schwartz either in the dining-car or at intermediate stations. No sooner had the train left the station than the Pinkerton representative in Buffalo sent the following cipher dispatch, which illustrates a system in constant use:

J. R. Landen, No. 441 Chestnut street, Philadelphia: Anxious, shoes sucker Brown marbles man other dropping eight arrive put grand dirty marbles article along or derby coat ship very tan seer wearing these have and is ribbon ink dust central Tuesday for dust to rice hat and paper vest of the country, any criminal may be shadowed today as this one was shadowed eight years ago, one set of detectives relieving another every twenty-four hours, and the man's every word and action being carefully noted down and reported without his having the faintest suspicion that his movements are being observed.

THE MOST DIFFICULT KIND OF SHADOWING.

As for the actual shadowing through the streets of a large city, this work is entrusted to men especially skilled in the art, for it is an art, of seeing without being seen. This in itself is one of the most difficult tasks a detective is called upon to perform, and the few who excel in it are given little else to do. In all important cases, where a criminal like Schwartz is being followed, upon whose final capture much depends, two, three, or even four shadows are employed simultaneously, one keeping in advance, one in the rear, and two on either side. The advantage of this method of shadowing is that one relieves the other by chance of position, thus lessening the chance of suspicion, while of course it is scarcely possible for several shadows to be simultaneously shadowed of the scene. An adroit criminal might outwit four shadows. In cases of shadowing on trains, the detective, arriving with the suspect in a strange city, uses some prearranged method of signaling, like a handkerchief in the left hand to reveal himself to the shadow waiting to relieve him.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.
(Copyright, 1934.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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An essay on "Health." F. E. Browne, No. 514 South Spring.

TO DO THE SPINAL TREATMENT IS ONE thing, and to do it at moderate prices is another. Dr. Schiffman does both. He does more than this. He fills his men's senses with healthful filling. Most people know a thing or two about the painfulness of spinal treatment, and would give anything to safely do it. There is but one way to do it. Go to Dr. Schiffman, No. 107 North Spring street, rooms Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Schumacher Block. There are now upward of five hundred in this city who can testify to this.

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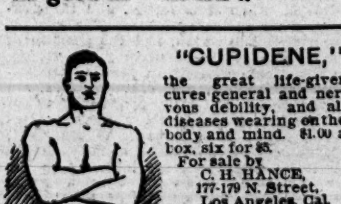
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Refuse any substitute offered
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When what you read is entertaining and when you don't have to strain your eyes in perusing it. You can afford to be reckless with anything but your eyes; you can afford to take chances with anything but your sight. We make all sorts of glasses for all sorts of eyes, and for their expert examination no charge is made. You will find in our fine stock everything to improve one's eyesight in the way of glasses. Pacific Optical Co., Scientific Opticians, 168 North Spring st. Don't forget number."

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GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE.

Now that we have several hundred cars of new spring styles to arrive and in order to be in the swim and

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"The same as our competitors are doing," we will offer for the following week a line of INGRAIN CARPETS at 50c made laid and lined. The former price of these goods was 75c, but we do not consider them cheap, and do not recommend them. We have a line of BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS AT 50c. These are well worth this price, but not worth any more.

But we have a large assortment of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, with or without border, at 50c. The 36 and 48 per yard; these are our Regular prices. The goods are highly recommended; they are all new and beautiful patterns, and are as cheap as any first-class house can sell them.

A handsome line of EXTRA SUPERS, all wool, yard wide goods; something that we can conscientiously recommend, at 60c, 70c and 80c.

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Our new line of FURNITURE embraces some of the best and cheapest goods that we have ever seen, including Bedroom Suits from \$16 upward.

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We want you to know that we are a one-price house, that we do what we promise; that every house must make a reasonable profit; and that you can always depend on getting what you want from us at the right prices.

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All patent medicines, toilet articles, soaps, etc., etc., are sold by us at wholesale prices. Our list includes everything. We do not give a few prices on leaders and charge you full prices on others; neither do we try to "work" you by selling you something "just as good" when you call for a standard article, but give you exactly what you call for and practice no substitution.

A Word to the Sick.

When you do not recover as speedily as hoped for, do not blame your physician but consider where you have had your prescription filled, whether by a first-class prescription druggist or by those whose business is that of a barter or notion store, and who do not care what they use as long as they can get them at their own price. When you wish first-class goods you certainly go to a firm who make a specialty of their business. Our specialty is PRESCRIPTIONS, and the entire medical profession of this city agree that better results are obtained from prescriptions filled at our store than elsewhere. Their unbounded confidence in our medicines has given us the largest prescription business in Southern California. If you do not get the results from your medicines you expect, bring us a copy of the prescription and we guarantee that it will be filled exactly as written with the best drugs money can buy and at a lower price, and guarantee when it leaves our store that it cannot be filled any better in any pharmacy in the world.

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